

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1916

No. 33

GERMAN OFFER OF DYES LOOKED UPON WITH SUSPICION

QUICKSILVER AND MERCURIALS SHOW FURTHER DECLINES

PHENOL IN BETTER SUPPLY AND DERIVATIVES ARE LOWER

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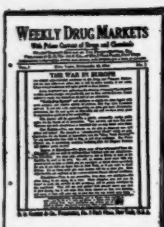
ACID, CITRIC, SECOND HANDS
CARAWAY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, ROMAN
COPPER SULPHATE, POWDERED
FENNEL SEED, FRENCH
GELATIN, SILVER LABEL
GLYCERIN, C. P., CRUDE
ISINGLASS, JAPANESE
LYCOPodium
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
PEANUT OIL, WHITE
SACCHARIN.
SAFFRON FLOWERS, AMERICAN
SENNA LEAVES, ALEXANDRIAN, WHOLE
SUGAR OF MILK, POWDERED

DECLINED

ACETANILID
ACETPHENETIDIN
ACID, BENZOIC
ACID, CARBOLIC
ALOE, CURACOA
ANTIPYRINE
BALSAM, TOLU
CELERY SEED
CONDURANGO BARK
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MERCURIALS, HARD, SOFT
MIRBANE OIL
OIL OF WINTERGREEN, SWEET BIRCH
QUICKSILVER FLASKS
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
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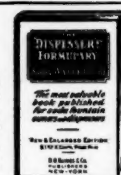


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NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1916.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| Editorials | 3-4 |
| Germany Agrees to Send 15,000 Tons Dyes to U. S. | 4 |
| Germany's Offer of Dyes as Seen by a Congressman | 5 |
| Prussians for Use as Mordants in Greater Demand Than Ever | 6 |
| Britain Places Limit on Permits For German Goods | 6 |
| Dr. L. H. Baekeland Urges Chemical Preparedness | 7 |
| Maryland Passes Bill to Protect Extract Makers | 8 |
| Time Limit Extended on Guaranty Labels to May 1, 1918 | 8 |
| New Ship Construction Falls Off in England | 9 |
| London Drug Markets | 9 |
| London Cable | 10 |
| Drug and Chemical Markets | 10-11 |
| Heavy Chemical Markets | 12 |
| Color and Dyestuff Markets | 13 |
| Norwegian Cod Liver Oil Holders Asking \$175 a barrel | 14 |
| England Exacts Glycerin For All Oils Sent To U. S. | 14 |
| Shortage of Both Natural and Synthetic Indigo Acute | 15-16 |
| House Committee on Patents Favors Amending Patent Law | 17 |
| Freight Embargo on all Drug and Medicines Lifted | 17 |
| New Incorporations | 18 |
| Bill to Investigate Raw Materials for Dyestuffs Broadened | 18 |
| Original Package Prices | 19-23 |
| Jobbers Prices Current | 24-28 |
| Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, etc | 29-30 |
| Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, etc | 31-32 |

EXPANSION IN CHEMICAL EXPORTS

That the United States is becoming a factor of considerable importance in supplying the drug and chemical needs of other countries becomes obvious when one attempts to compare the list of principal exports of these commodities with a corresponding list of imports. In following out this study one will discover on reflection that there is a very close relation between these two lists, and that heavy withdrawals for export are invariably followed by rising prices in the domestic market. The significant features of the export list published in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, while emphasizing this rise in prices, are possibly more attrac-

tive to readers of this paper, from the fact that they show in no small degree the character of the drug and chemical products we are supplying to other countries, as also the possibilities for further trade extension that lie in similar directions when the commerce of the world shall have adjusted itself to an era of peace.

One fact that looms up in this presentation of data is that which shows the headway we are making in supplying the needs of the South American republics, the character and quantity of the drugs and chemicals exported emphasizing in no small degree our ability as a manufacturing country to supply their necessities in this direction. This list of exports also shows that the European war has upset the trade routes of the world, and that we are supplying immense quantities of chemicals and related products to the very countries which, until a very recent period, acted in a similar capacity for a large part of the world, ourselves included. That American manufacturers should send alcohol, chloral hydrate, dyestuffs, and perfumery to England or France, is evidence of the disappearance of old conditions, while the exports of immense quantities of acids to both of these countries shows somewhat of their necessities and the difficulties their manufacturers are laboring under, as well as the part that such products play in modern warfare.

"Like carrying coals to Newcastle," the reader may say. True enough, but back of it all loom the possibilities of the future, and some will doubtless say that even with our present successes full advantage has not yet been taken by American manufacturers of the exceptional opportunities offered by the unusual conditions brought about by the war. That they will do so in time must be the conclusion of the student of world economics who bases his logic upon present day statistics.

THE SPECULATIVE MOVEMENT

The drug and chemical trade has not been materially affected by the uncertainty which has prevailed during the past week as to our future relations with Germany. Dealers are of the opinion that even a war between this country and Germany could not greatly alter the situation so far as supplies or prices of drugs and chemicals are concerned. In other words, the conditions now are about as bad as they could possibly be, short of an absolute famine in everything. Hence a minimum of apprehension has been caused by the prospect of serious international difficulties.

It is of course to be expected that should there be war between the two countries prices of drugs and chemicals would advance still further, but there has been no marked speculative movement in anticipation of such a contingency. Prices have gone so high that there is no longer the possibility of extraordinary profits, and outside interests, in particular, are doing very little buying now in hopes of large returns.

Another factor which tends to prevent excessive speculation at the present time is the willingness with which many holders of stock are "letting go"

because of a fear that they stand to lose if they retain their stocks much longer. The decline in quicksilver has brought many offers from unexpected sources, prices having been made as low as \$100 a flask in order to realize immediately on their holdings. The same is true of quinine and many other drugs and chemicals, which have been in hiding since the days when prices were at their maximum.

Manufacturers, by their attitude in permitting only legitimate users to get control of their products, are of course doing a great deal toward curbing the speculative movement, which is probably at its lowest ebb now since drug and chemical prices began to ascend a year or so ago.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK

Throughout the country during the past winter there has been seen a wave of legislation aimed more or less directly at the pharmaceutical interests in the various States. Some of these legislative measures are doubtless prompted by well-meaning but inexperienced persons who seek to regulate everything but themselves by statute, while others, more friendly to the interests of which they are a part, would have the machinery of Government perform the work from without rather than to attempt reformation from within. There are also other would-be lawmakers with pet hobbies to be groomed or possibly old scores to settle, who enter the legislative arena as the most spectacular way of having their desires accomplished.

All of these motives in varying degree have been behind the twenty or more measures introduced in the New York Legislature at Albany during the past winter, but of which only one or two were passed up to the Governor for signature. As was to have been expected, bills dealing with the narcotic situation were strongly in evidence, but their practicability was not impressed upon the legislators sufficiently for all failed of passage or died in committee. That the situation was considered by the Legislature as one needing attention is shown by the passage in the final hours of the session of a bill introduced by Senator Whitney providing for the appointment of a commission of five members, two senators and three assemblymen, with power to examine thoroughly into the enforcement of the laws relating to habit-forming drugs in this and other States, and to draft and submit bills designed to meet the necessities of the narcotic situation. That this disposition of the attempted legislation for the present should be satisfactory to the drug trade is obvious; the pharmaceutical and allied organizations of the State uniformly opposed most of these measures.

The Bloch bill which authorizes the State Health and Charities Department to distribute among State hospitals and sanitariums such narcotic drugs as are seized in the enforcement of existing opium, chloral and cocaine laws was passed by both Assembly and Senate in the closing hours of the session and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Another bill now before the Executive

is that introduced by Senator Whitney which provides that applicants for license to practice pharmacy must have had thirty regents' counts or the equivalent, prior to beginning the first year of study in a pharmacy school. When measured by the standard of possibilities in legislation, the pharmacists are to be congratulated on the outcome of the season's activities.

Germany Agrees to Send 15,000 Tons of Dyes To U. S.

The German Government has agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, lack of which has seriously affected the American textile manufacturers. Notification to this effect was contained in a note delivered to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Secretary Lansing.

The communication explains that while Germany refused at first to permit exportation of dyestuffs unless they be exchanged for American goods, now excluded from Germany by the British blockade, after careful consideration of the situation it has been seen "that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs," and the Imperial German Government now is prepared to make "a single exception" in permitting exportation in this instance. It is required only that the dyestuffs shall be consumed by American manufacturers and not be re-exported to Great Britain or her allies.

It is expected that the State Department immediately will make representations to Great Britain to insure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in this country. A translation of the text of to-day's communication, addressed by Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, follows:

In pursuance of conferences with the State Department, I have submitted to my Government the question of the export of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs from Germany to meet the urgent needs of American manufacturers as laid before you by their representatives. As you are aware, the so-called blockade which the countries at war with Germany have instituted has resulted in a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany, whereby non-contraband goods and conditional contraband goods, destined for the civilian population, can no longer be imported into Germany; and merchandise of German origin, even though shipped from neutral ports and owned by citizens of the United States, has been forcibly removed from neutral ships. In consequence thereof, the German Government has had to adhere to the principle that the export of German goods could be permitted only in exchange for American goods.

The German Government has, however, seen with regret, after a careful consideration of the situation, that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs, and, without prejudice to its insistence as to the unjustifiable character of the blockade, the German Government declares itself prepared to make a single exception, strictly limited to the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs referred to, the export of which has been sought by American interests for almost a year.

Such shipments must, of course, be made under guarantee which will satisfactorily assure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in the United States for consumption by the American manufacturers and under adequate provision against their re-export to countries at war with Germany.

The concession made by Germany is the result of a long series of negotiations between the State Department and the German Embassy. Small quantities of dyestuffs have from time to time been released by Germany for the use of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This is the first large shipment for commercial purposes which has been permitted.

Germany's Offer to Ship Dyes as Seen by Congressman

Temporarily Lifts Embargo to Aid American Industries Which are in Need of Colors—Goods Must Be Consumed Here.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Is not the proffer of Germany to furnish the United States with 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, the equivalent of about one year's supply, not a part of the campaign of German producers to stifle the American industry, is the question asked by many well informed people of Washington. Among those who are more or less skeptical of the matter is Representative Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut, the best informed man on the subject of dyestuffs and chemicals in Congress.

"The whole proposition goes back to about a year and a half ago," said Mr. Hill, "to the time when a permit was granted to Mr. Mitchell, of Boston, covering \$2,500,000 worth of dyestuffs, the famous two shiploads. He could not seem to get away with the permit and it was transferred in some manner to the Republic Trading Company, an organization taking in the New York representatives of five German chemical plants.

"The Mitchell permit was increased to cover the exportation of \$5,000,000 worth of dyestuffs because of the marked increase in the price of chemicals. The larger permit does not, as may have been thought, cover an increased quantity of colors, it is the original 'two shiploads.'

"That is where we stood up to last Thursday—Germany refusing to allow the shipment of the materials on that permit. Then, for reasons of their own, which reasons have not been made public, they come in and propose through their ambassador in Washington to allow the exportation of \$15,000,000 worth, or 15,000 tons of dyestuffs to this country, the distribution thereof to be supervised and controlled by Dr. Albert, the German consul general in New York City. There is nothing further to it, as far as I can learn than that proposition.

"We cannot place too much confidence in the matter. Nobody knows whether the English Government will consent to the exportation of these dyes from Germany to the United States, the proviso with Germany being, of course, that the money is to go into its treasury.

"To my mind, there is absolutely no change in the situation as it has been for the past eighteen months. We are just as far from having any dyes in transit from Germany now, for use in the United States, as we were at that time, for the same old deadlock which has existed between the British and German governments for a year and a half has not been dissolved up to date."

Mr. Hill was asked if he did not think that the announcement of the release of the dyestuffs was not merely a political move on the part of Germany and German chemists to influence Congress to the extent that it will refrain from enacting any legislation looking to increases of tariff on dyestuffs. "I have never had the slightest doubt since I introduced my bill but that precisely this sort of a periodic statement of what Germany is willing to do for us in our predicament would be made to prevent action on the measure," replied Congressman Hill. "It is the same old game that the German chemical manufacturers have been working since the beginning of the war and is a part of the general program that they have been following for the past 25 years to absolutely control the dyestuff industry, not only in this country but in every country, and perpetuate their own monopoly. Of course, they do not want to pay a couple of millions of dollars more duty on shipments of this size and these chemists are exercising their legitimate prerogatives of lobbying against remedial legislation by Congress and trying to prevent any action being taken by this Government to destroy the monopoly which they have had in the past. I do not blame them, as a business proposition,

for doing exactly this. The only thing that disturbs me is that we are such consummate fools for allowing them to do it any longer. I would much prefer that the additional duties which the Chemical Society's rates would fix on shipments of dyes during the war should enure to the benefit of the United States treasury rather than go into the capacious pockets of a foreign monopoly and, in view of the famine prices at which dyestuffs are now being held, I do not think that these added duties would add in any way to the cost to the ultimate consumer here, especially if the normal German prices are to be increased about 400 per cent as was done with Sweden some few weeks ago, according to press dispatches from abroad."

Immediately following the making of the announcement of the proposed release of the dyestuffs, Mr. Hill was flooded with letters and telegrams from manufacturers in various lines who were very anxious to ascertain what their chances would be of securing a portion of the shipment. He has been informing such inquirers of the results of his investigation, made by him in good faith on their behalf, which has caused him to decide that they might just as well drop the whole matter. "It is simply playing to the galleries," he said.

Another member of Congress declared that it was very strange how solicitous for our welfare Germany had become so suddenly. He referred to the quoted lines from the note to Secretary of State Lansing from the German Ambassador, which states that "The German Government has, however, seen with regret, after a careful consideration of the situation, that this (the English) blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs, and, without prejudice to its insistence as to the unjustifiable character of the blockade, the German Government declares itself prepared to make a single exception, strictly limited to the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs referred to, the export of which has been sought by American interests for almost a year."

All along the line there was comment to the effect that the offer had a string attached to it somewhere, and the doubt has been raised that there is available that quantity of dyestuffs at the present time in Germany. Students of the international situation declare that the giving out of the text of this note to the newspapers before it was transmitted to the State Department stamped it as part of a plan to create sentiment in favor of Germany in this country. The note was disclosed by the German Embassy to the several large press associations of the country, it being understood that by this means it would be given the widest possible distribution. On Saturday afternoon at a late hour the State Department still knew nothing of the note. The ways of diplomacy as followed in this case are decidedly queer. It is said that the Embassy called up the State Department on the telephone asking if objection would be raised to the giving out of the note in this manner, and that naturally the American officials answered in the negative—did they realize that Germany was playing to the galleries as declared by Congressman Hill?

Other interests have stated that they do not care what the motive might be behind Germany's desire to serve those of our people who have been embarrassed by the lack of dyestuffs, as long as they would come across the ocean. The State Department naturally would not seek to analyze causes. Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, says that he is going to get busy and try to persuade England to allow the British permit now in existence to cover the quantity to be released by Germany. Mr. Polk hesitated to express his views of the situation. "I am adverse to making a statement that may perhaps lead the manufacturers of the United States to believe that they are going to get these dyestuffs when such may not be possible under future developments. I may say, however, I am decidedly hopeful of getting a part, if not the whole, of the 15,000 tons of dyes that Germany has promised to us. I will personally handle the matter and am taking the question up with the British Embassy at once."

The Department of Commerce, however, does not seem to enter into the proposition in any manner whatsoever. Inquiry of its officials seemed to show that they were not "in on the deal," and had not been consulted in any of the conferences in which officials of the State Depart-

(Concluded on page 32.)

Prussiates for Use as Mordants in Greater Demand than Ever

From Playing Minor Roles their Employment by
Textile Manufacturers now Most Important and
Prices Advance Accordingly.

Potassium and sodium prussiates, from playing minor roles in the great field of industrial chemistry, suddenly rose to such prominence with the textile interests through their use as mordants in the dyeing of fabrics, that chemical manufacturers are hard put to meet the ever increasing demands, and prices are advancing proportionately. Since the re-entry of the prussiates into the dyeing world the price changes of these chemicals furnish a clear index to the gradual depletion of aniline supplies and their replacement with vegetable dyes by the textile manufacturers and other users.

At the outbreak of the war, the prussiates immediately doubled in price, but quickly receded to nearer normal levels, conformably with the law of supply and demand, and quotations were 65 cents for the red potassium prussiate, 20 cents for the yellow, and 12 cents for the sodium prussiate, per pound. The values of the three chemicals remained fairly steady at these figures until the spring of 1915 when the British order in council made it apparent that aniline dyes would no longer be permitted to leave Germany. This forerunner of an ultimate shortage in aniline dyes, and the prospect that the order would remain operative for an indefinite period, immediately exerted an uplift of from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound in the values of the potassium prussiates, the sodium salt not responding so quickly as it came into use more as a substitute after the increasing prices of the potassiums made the use of the sodium salt more economical. During the summer prices advanced gradually as textile manufacturers began experimenting with vegetable dyes, but in the fall, when stocks of anilines were getting low and the use of the vegetable dyes was becoming more general, prices of the prussiates began to advance more rapidly. This was especially true in the case of the red potassium prussiate, which jumped from \$1.25 a pound in August to \$2.00 in September, \$3.50 in November, and to \$5 in December. By the end of the year yellow potassium prussiate had reached 90 cents a pound and sodium 70 cents a pound. In the four months that followed prices continued to advance and stocks to decrease until the quotations to-day are practically nominal at \$6 a pound for red prussiate, \$1.80 for yellow, and \$1.30 for sodium prussiate.

A member of a large chemical concern said that domestic manufacturers had been unable to meet the big demands for the prussiates at first as they were not prepared to manufacture these compounds on such a large scale. The demand for prussiates, he continued, had been relatively small heretofore, and their manufacture had not been undertaken to any great extent, the yellow prussiate being the only one that had been made in any appreciable quantity, while the red prussiate had been imported almost altogether. As the demand grew, contracts were made on the basis of future delivery and manufacturers were thus furnished with an incentive to add to the capacity of their plants. Unfortunately, he said, some of these contracts got in the hands of speculators, thereby removing quite a quantity from the regular channels of trade and forcing consumers not covered by contract to buy from the speculators at greatly inflated prices. This speculative movement, it was explained, was favored by an actual shortage of the basic potassium compounds, which made the fulfillment of contracts by the manufacturer, sufficiently difficult without giving an opportunity for a surplus output.

The manufacture of the red potassium prussiate is more limited than that of the other prussiates, as it is made from the yellow prussiate by the action of chlorine, which involves a rather difficult process of manufacture, and which further enhances the value of the red prussiate on account of the high cost of the chlorine. A certain manufacturer of the red prussiate has restricted his entire output for use in making blue prints. The utilization of the red prussiate for this purpose also calls for a certain amount of iron and ammonium citrate,

and to guard against the diversion of the prussiate to other uses, the manufacturer sells the former in combination only with the iron salt. This method, according to authoritative information, is to continue until a more steady supply of the basic potassium salts is assured.

Britain Places Limit on Permits for German Goods

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—The Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department is notifying importers throughout the country of the receipt of information by it from the British Embassy at Washington to the effect that the British Foreign Office has announced that all permits issued by it during 1915 guaranteeing the unmolested shipment of German and Austrian goods from Rotterdam, unless taken advantage of before May 15, will be cancelled. It is also announced that all similar permits issued this year, unless taken advantage of before June 1, or within two months from the time that the British Consul in Rotterdam has been notified that such permits have been issued, will also be cancelled.

When informed of this latter restriction, Dr. Charles A. Holder, Foreign Trade Adviser, immediately took the matter up with the British authorities in Washington, pointing out to them that its enforcement would work a decided hardship upon the importers. Dr. Holder told them that the cable and mail service is in such condition that it is often impossible for importers to speedily notify their agents in Rotterdam that the permits may be taken advantage of within a reasonable time. Realizing that delays are present with respect to cable and the mails, the British Government has consented to modify this order to the extent of instructing its consul at Rotterdam to notify shipping agents when permits are granted.

A number of the members of the trade have lately been granted permits to bring across the water to the United States various shipments that have been detained in Rotterdam for a considerable length of time. These permits will be voided if not taken advantage of as required by the British Government.

It is reported that quite a few importers have allowed the matter to lag to the extent that they evidenced a lack of interest in getting their goods. The new provisions are aimed in part at such as these.

EIMER & AMEND TO BUILD 10-STORY ADDITION

Eimer & Amend, wholesalers of chemicals, drugs and laboratory equipment, New York, who bought last August the north half of the block on the east side of Third avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, plan to build a ten-story addition to their present building at the Eighteenth street corner at a cost of about \$300,000. Construction work will begin during the summer, according to the architect, A. W. Cordes. The site is now occupied by nine three-story tenements and has a frontage of 110 feet on Third avenue and 120 feet on Nineteenth street. It was purchased from the Stuyvesant estate by the present owners, who plan to occupy large additional space in the new building and sub-rent the remainder in lofts and offices. The building on the Eighteenth street corner is seven stories high.

SOLD INDIGO AFTER YEARS

MANITOWOC, WIS., April 25—Years ago, Walter Bahr's father had an indigo bluing factory on the river bank, but he could not compete with Germany in the manufacture of bluing and the factory was closed. He had a barrel of indigo valued at 40 cents a pound, and it was carried to the old homestead, and since that time it has been carted from one farm to another and rolled about the farmyards. Walter used it frequently to paint his wagons and machinery used in his contract work.

One day a party telephoned him to ascertain if he had any of the bluing left. Twelve pounds were scraped from the bottom of the barrel, for which the party gave him \$10 a pound.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland Urges Chemical Preparedness

**Suggests a Government Nitrate Plant Which Can Be
Used for Making Cheap Fertilizer in Peace Times
—Makes Suggestions in Case U. S. Gets into a War.**

That chemical preparedness is the most vital part of the national defense project now under way is seen to be more and more true every day the great conflict rages in Europe. It is not enough that the United States shall have a trained body of men armed with the latest models of rifles or that our coast shall be fortified with strong batteries. Without the proper amount of chemical supplies behind them all these defenses will be useless.

This phase of national preparedness is being strongly urged by Dr. L. H. Baekeland, a member of the U. S. Naval Consulting Board and president of the General Bakelite Company. As Dr. Baekeland puts it, "It used to be said it was the man behind the gun who did the work in time of war. This ought to be corrected. We need, just as much, the men and women making ammunition behind the man behind the gun."

The average production, Dr. Baekeland goes on to say, for each of the fighting armies in Europe is 200,000 shells a day. It has been the lack of ammunition that has so hampered England and Russia, and it is her large supply of ammunition that has given Germany such an advantage. For every enlisted soldier there ought to be three men, or women, working day and night to supply him with clothing, ammunition and food. For every man actually fighting at the front there should be seven men, or women, turning out supplies.

The chief necessity in the manufacture of modern explosives is nitric acid, and since the supply of Chile salt-peter has been cut off Germany has developed methods for making this acid synthetically from the air. This is also being done to some extent by the Allies, though they can still import somewhat from Chile.

Germany Had 600,000 Tons of Nitrate

"At the beginning of the war," says Dr. Baekeland, "Germany had on hand about 600,000 tons of nitrate, besides explosives ready for use. This was increased during the first months of the war to 800,000 tons by further importation. At the fall of Antwerp they seized about 200,000 tons more. But even this enormous supply was insufficient.

"There is a plant in Norway for making artificial nitric acid, but, as it is under the control of French bankers, they took good care that none of it should get into the hands of the Germans. Germany is making most of her nitric acid by means of the cyanamid process, which consists in fixing the nitrogen of the air on calcium carbide, which gives cyanamid. Then, by submitting cyanamid to the action of steam, this gives ammonia, and this ammonia, passed with air over hot, porous substances, gives nitric acid. The processes used in Germany have been partially developed there and partially in other countries. The carbide process was invented and developed in the United States.

"Germany is now producing nitric acid for war purposes at the rate of about 200,000 tons to 300,000 tons a year, and has erected, within eight months' time, a number of plants of which the total cost is around \$100,000,000.

"The United States does not possess a single plant for producing its own synthetic nitric acid. In case of war we would have to rely on our small supply of Chile salt-peter, which would soon be exhausted. If we bought enough Chile salt-peter to last us for one or two years of big war, the interest and loss on investment would almost equal the cost of installing a permanent plant, which, in time of peace, could be operated for making cheap fertilizer.

"Any bill for National defense, which does not make us independent of imported nitrates, forgets an essential matter. It is like purchasing an automobile without a supply of gasoline."

Should Commandeer Ammonia Supplies

Dr. Baekeland thinks that if war were declared with this country the Government should commandeer all available supplies of ammonia and at once erect a plant for transforming ammonia into nitric acid by the so-called oxidation process. The amount of ammonia produced in this country might supply us with 120,000 tons of nitric acid, which is about half the amount we should need at the very start.

The next move should be to commandeer plants where electric power could be generated for manufacturing cyanamid. This plan would be so very costly and so entirely inadequate that it would be much better to start several such plants now. Cheap nitrogen fertilizer could be turned out by them in time of peace and they would be ready at a moment's notice in case a war should break upon us.

Nitrogen fertilizers are not used as extensively by the American farmer as they are by those in Germany and in Belgium because there they can get it at a much lower rate. This helps to keep up the cost of food in this country.

Chemists Should be Better Paid

Our chemists, thinks Dr. Baekeland, should receive higher remuneration so that more of them can afford to turn their attention to the coal-tar dye industry. Before the war we imported only \$9,000,000 worth of dyes. This sum is \$3,000,000 less than the chewing gum manufactured in the United States. There is no shortage of chemists in this country, for the American Chemical Society has about 7,500 members, which is as many as the German Chemical Society, the English Chemical Society and the French Chemical Society combined.

"But," says Dr. Baekeland, "until this war broke out the people never realized how dependent modern life is on the chemist. The usefulness of the chemist in war is best illustrated by the fact that England exempts her chemists from compulsory military service. They are too much needed for the manufacture of explosives and ammunition.

"If it were not for the restless activities and the discoveries of our American chemists the present output of many of our industries would be paralyzed. What would we do without the record-breaking production of sulphuric acid and other heavy chemicals? What would we do without aluminum, ferro-alloys, carborundum, alundum and other artificial abrasives? Without their use the output of our motor car factories would be cut down to one-fifth of what it is now, not to speak of the production of other machinery, ordnance, and explosives."

Regarding the coal-tar dye industry, Dr. Baekeland says that in 1883 our budding dye industry was killed by adverse tariff legislation, and that the killing was done by the very business interests that are now clamoring the loudest for dyes—the manufacturers of textiles. The present situation is due to five cents difference in tariff for the dyes used in every \$100 worth of textiles. Nothing could furnish a stronger argument for the creation of a permanent, non-partisan, tariff commission, he believes.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Lavender flowers imported by Lehn & Fink and Schieffelin & Co. are held free of duty under paragraph 477, tariff act of 1913, in a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Duty was taxed on this merchandise at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 49.

COLORED GLASS RODS.—Glass rods of a milky color, which had been tapered at the ends, apparently by cutting or grinding, plain, without ornamentation, were the subject of a decision handed down by the Board of General Appraisers in the name of Bernard, Judae & Co. of Chicago. Duty was levied at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 84, tariff act of 1913. The protestants claimed classification as manufacturers of glass, with duty at the rate of but 30 per cent, ad valorem, under paragraph 95. The importers introduced much testimony at the hearing before the General Appraisers to prove that the glass rods in question were not colored. Judge Sullivan holds that no matter how the milky color was produced the glass in question was colored and therefore properly classified under paragraph 84.

Maryland Passes Bill to Protect Extract Makers

Alcohol May Be Used in Making Medicinal, Pharmaceutical, Scientific, Mechanical, Culinary or Toilet Preparations Despite State-Wide Prohibition Law.

Baltimore, April 21.—The sum total of the action taken by the last session of the Maryland General Assembly directly affecting the drug trade appears to be the enactment of a bill, which is intended to correct provisions of the state-wide prohibition law passed earlier in the session, and which would have made it impossible for manufacturers of flavoring extracts, elixirs and other compounds used extensively either in pharmacy or by the public generally. The framers of the prohibition law promised that they would exempt elixirs, essences, flavoring extracts and the like from the provisions barring any article that contained alcohol. But either in the hurry of the later days of the session or for other reasons, the promise was not redeemed, and the flavoring extract and elixir makers hurriedly sent deputies to the State capital and had bills identical in character introduced in the House and Senate. The Senate bill, which became a law, has for its title "An Act to regulate the manufacture, purchase, sale or dealing in medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental, mechanical, culinary or toilet preparations," and reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, buy, or deal in any medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, mechanical, culinary or toilet preparations which may contain such percentage of alcohol as may be necessary to hold the constituents in solution, preserve the preparation or keep it from freezing; provided, however, that no such preparation shall be manufactured, bought, sold or dealt in, for use as a beverage or intoxicant.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that any and all laws in conflict herewith are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

Section 3. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect on June 1.

A bill to impose a tax of 20 cents per gallon on Coca Cola and all other beverages containing caffeine, which also made its appearance in the course of the session, was sent to the waste heap in the House on March 29, near the close of the ninety days during which the legislative machinery continues in motion. Only three delegates voted for it, with 80 in opposition. Mr. Shriver, the sponsor for the bill, admitted that he had originally offered it as a joke, and that when it was taken seriously by some of the members, it had been amended to attain a really serious stage. The Coca Cola Company and other manufacturers of popular drinks were arrayed against the measure, of course, emphasizing its unjustness, and pointing out that strict application of the proposed law would lead to all manner of absurdities. The retail druggists and other dispensers were only indirectly affected, the manufacturers having assured them that they (the manufacturers) would absorb the tax if the measure went through.

Another bill that died in the House was one to legalize the sale of soda water and medicines by druggists, newspapers by newsdealers and gasoline and oil by garages on Sunday. As originally drawn, it applied to the entire State, but amendments made it applicable to Allegany county, including the town of Cumberland, only. The Allegany delegation made a hard fight for the measure, but Delegate Lee, of the county, said he frequently spent Sunday in the county and did not want his peace and quiet disturbed by sales of soda water and the like.

Still another bill, which required wholesale druggists to pay a special tax of \$1,000 a year to sell whisky and wines, and one which made the tax \$250 a year, were

also killed or died in committee. The wholesale druggists here were resolved that if the legislation in question had passed they would have discontinued the sale of the intoxicants mentioned, thus requiring retail druggists to go somewhere else, and putting them to great inconvenience. It was further pointed out that with the wholesale druggists handling no more whisky and wines, and the State going into the "dry" column, the druggists throughout Maryland, but especially those on the Eastern Shore, would probably send such orders to Philadelphia, and it was argued that the relations thus established would lead to a diversion of much other business, to the great detriment of Baltimore and the State. These arguments appear to have been effective with the lawmakers.

Other bills which would have affected the manufacturing druggists especially and also the wholesalers required that girls should not work on Saturday afternoons, and that a special kind of fire-escape should be provided on virtually every establishment. These measures likewise went into the waste basket.

Time Limit Extended on Guaranty Labels to May 1, 1918

Labels of food and drug products containing the guaranty legend and serial number issued under the Food and Drugs Act, which were printed prior to May 5, 1914, may be used until May 1, 1918, according to Food Inspection Decision 167 issued to-day. This decision, which is signed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Acting Secretary of Commerce, was issued after the U. S. Department of Agriculture had held a hearing on the subject and made an investigation of the number of labels bearing the guaranty legend and serial number which remains unused in the hands of the various branches of the food and drug industries. It was found that manufacturers and dealers in food and drug products generally have removed the guaranty legend and the serial number from labels printed since the adoption of the amendment to the regulations for the enforcement of the act on May 5, 1914, prohibiting their future use, but that some manufacturers have on hand large numbers of labels, costing thousands of dollars, printed in good faith under previous regulations authorizing the use of the guaranty legend and the serial number, which they have not been able to use in the time allowed by existing regulations. The text of the decision follows:

USE OF GUARANTY LEGEND AND SERIAL NUMBERS ON LABELS AND CONTAINERS PRINTED OR MARKED PRIOR TO MAY 5, 1914.

(Amending Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155.)

It has been made to appear that (1) dealers in food and drugs have on hand a great many labels and containers printed or marked prior to the date of Food Inspection Decision 153 (May June, 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both; (3) these labels and containers, when so printed or marked, complied with the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in effect at the time; and (4) great financial loss will result to such dealers, through their inability to use these labels and containers, if Regulation 9, as amended by Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155, be enforced beginning on May 1, 1916.

Accordingly, proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, based on the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, prior to May 1, 1918, of any article of food or drugs, will not be instituted solely on account of the fact that the label thereon or the container thereof bears the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906" or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both, upon it being established that such label or container was so printed or marked prior to May 5, 1914.

VANCEBURG, KY.—It is reported that two new drug stores will open in this city about the same time. One will be opened by C. I. Huntsimpeler, of Prestonburg, Ky., and the other by R. Strother, of Durbin, Ky.

MIDWAY, KY.—Work was started last week on a new building to replace the drug store of Morris & Company, which was burned some time ago. The new building will be erected by L. M. Epstein.

New Ship Construction Falls off in England

Rate of Progress is Not Encouraging to British Shippers—Further Curtailment of Ocean Freightage Seems Probable—424 Vessels Being Built.

LONDON, April 10.—Ever since the Plimsoll revelations "Lloyds" for the purpose of classification and the security of their Society have maintained a service of marine surveyors who regularly inspect our shipbuilding yards and issue periodical returns of the construction in progress. We gather from this source that the tonnage now under construction—excluding vessels under 100 tons—is 1,423,435 tons gross, representing 424 merchants vessels. This tonnage is reported to be about 60,000 tons more than last quarter but 164,000 tons less than twelve months ago. The rate of progress in merchant ship construction therefore continues to be very much reduced in present circumstances, and the outlook for shippers as regards accommodation and freight-rates is not promising.

It is announced by Mr. Briand that at the Conference of the Allies to be held in Paris on the 27th inst. this vexed question of steamer shortage and freights will occupy a prominent place in the discussions and it may be assumed from present indications that the Allies are already in perfect agreement as to the necessity for the reduction of both land and sea freightage. The other principal questions to be dealt with are: The founding of an international patent bureau, reductions in the Inter-Allied postal service, war compensation, and the establishment of an Allied clearing house, together with the adoption of necessary measures whereby the rates of exchange may be maintained. This last item is daily becoming more urgent and very serious as far as France is concerned seeing that within the last week only, a further fall of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent has to be recorded in the value of the franc, making in all a depreciation of no less than 15 per cent since the war began.

The explanation must be found in the fact that France's imports are growing in inverse ratio to her exports and that the old policy of retaining gold in Paris continues.

Touching exports and from the purely business point of view and that of the exporter of chemical products in particular both France and Great Britain are alike suffering from the ever increasing cloud of prohibitions, this week gum tragacanth, senna pods and spices (excluding pepper) having been added to the British list. These prohibitions are here called into being by high state functionaries, no doubt for good and laudable reasons, but as the handling of them is left to newly appointed civil servants, who can now be numbered by thousands, and in their turn to the already overworked customs' officials, it requires no great effort of the imagination to conjure up a picture of the present English exporter of chemicals and the life he leads. There is the foreign trade department ostensibly presided over by Sir Edward Grey which decides matters in dispute touching suspected imports of contraband. The War Trade department of the Board of Trade issues or refuses to issue permits and generally occupies two weeks in making known its decisions. This complexity is seen in the work of the Public Health Commission which controls the stocks of chemicals and drugs and which advises the War Trade and other departments as to permits; the War Office, Admiralty and Ministry of Munitions, the Custom House with its labyrinth of departments and outside offices and finally the Port of London Authority which owns and administers all the docks and leading wharves. All these bodies have to be dealt with.

It becomes a necessity therefore that your importing firms should understand, if only in part, the obstacles that at present beset the path of the long suffering London exporter and which have to be overcome before the general run of orders can be executed. Further how it sometimes falls out that sales for export made "subject to permit" after a lapse of two or three weeks finally prove abortive.

Under the circumstances it comes as a considerable relief that the Great Budget brought in this week, destined to raise over \$2,500,000,000 out of revenue of which

nearly \$325,000,000 will be obtained from new taxation, has been conceived along lines which dispose, at any rate for the present, of the much feared alternative of a new and complicated scientific tariff of import duties. The only new imposts which concern the Trade are as follows:

Cocoa raised from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d per lb.; cocoa butter from 1d to 6d per lb.; theobromine is evidently beyond the ken of the Chancellor and is not mentioned,—remaining free; chicory raw and kiln dried £1 19 8 per cwt; roasted or ground 6d per lb; sugar, 50 per cent added to this class makes solid glucose pay 8s 10½ per cwt; liquid glucose 6s 4½d per cwt; saccharin is raised from 3s to 4s 6d per lb. and sugar is now on the basis of 14s per cwt.

Mineral waters and machines for aerating waters, also cider and perry, are subject to various rates of duty, according to capacity of containers, to be denoted and collected by labels to be placed on the bottles or syphons.

The Chancellor estimates the revenue from these sources alone at \$10,000,000 but a heavy deduction will doubtless have to be made in respect of the cost of administration by the Revenue Department, the collection being complicated and expensive.

London Drug Market

LONDON, April 10.—Business is fairly active and there is rather more demand for export. This week's drug auctions brought out only comparatively small supplies, which were well competed for. The fancy prices cabled over from Norway for cod liver oil and the absolute silence on the part of some of the principal refiners have completely checked business and there is no inclination on the part of consumers here to place orders.

METHYLATED AND INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT—Have advanced by 8d per gallon.

TARTARIC AND CITRIC ACIDS—Are again dearer and several fine chemicals have further advanced. The market has been cleared of scummy roots.

ACETANILID—Firm at 8s 9d per lb.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—Firm at 98s 6d per lb.

BROMIDES—The potassium salt is somewhat lower at 23s per lb., and the sodium salt is 16s 9d.

CAFFEINE—The makers' price lists still quote the old price of 30s per lb., and as these circulate throughout the world numberless complaints are being received of exporters' invoices charging 100 per cent more, which, in some cases, has to be paid for second-hand lots.

CAUSTIC POTASS—340s per cwt.

CAMPOR—Refined Japan has been advanced by 5s per cwt. to 140s for "B" and by 3s 6d per cwt. to 150s for "P.B." c.i.f. Kobe returns give the price at September, 1915, for raw camphor as \$28.45 per 100 lbs. and slabs at \$30.87. The total output of the refiners is given as 8,000,000 lbs. per annum. The yearly output varies between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 lbs., according to the quantity crude supplied by the Government monopoly, which varies according to supply and demand. The total quantity of slabs exported from Japan in the last five months of 1915 are as follows: August, 366,802 lbs.; September, 420,043 lbs.; October, 492,270 lbs.; November, 424,521 lbs.; December, 454,376 lbs.; a total of 2,158,012 lbs.

COD LIVER OIL—Fabulous prices are being talked about—anywhere from 600s to 700s. In the face of quite favorable reports recently received describing a larger number of fishermen than usual being out and the yield from the livers being greatly in excess of the average, it is difficult to reconcile these facts with the prices given, and we must await fuller reports by mail to account for the present crisis. A number of limits sent out last week have remained unanswered.

QUININE—Practically nothing is doing and the price for sulphate is nominally 3s 6d per oz.

SALOL—Is in short supply at about 46s per lb.

SCAMMONY RESIN—Is dearer at about 5s per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—3s 10d per lb.

CITRIC ACID—3s 11d per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR—195s per cwt.

QUICKSILVER—£15 12s 6d.

Drug and Chemical Markets

Citric Acid Advanced as Markets Close for Holidays

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 21—Markets are closed until next Tuesday (April 25) on account of the Easter holidays, Citric acid has advanced with 4s per pound paid. Tartaric acid is held at 3s 10d.

Strychnias are firmer, and cocaine, ipecacuanha, lycopodium and menthol are lower. Cod liver oil continues unsettled with latest quotations at 70s per barrel.

Mercurials and Coal Tar Preparations are Lower

Antipyrine, Acetanilid, Acetphenetidin, Benzoic and Salicylic Acids Decline—Citric Acid Being Held at Higher Figures.

NEW YORK, April 26—Speculative tendencies are not so pronounced in the drug and chemical markets. Outside interests which have been holding stocks of various articles since the height of the speculative movement show a greater inclination to let go of their supplies, and prices are often shaded considerably. A case in point is quicksilver, which has declined to \$125 a flask, but which has been offered by holders of small quantities at as low a price as \$100. Selling agents are generally adhering to the \$125 price, which is a reduction of \$5 a flask since a week ago.

Hard and soft mercurials have been cut in price as a sequence of the weakness in quicksilver. Other price reductions cover potassium bromide, antipyrine, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, benzoic, salicylic and carbolic acids.

Citric acid is being held at higher prices by second hands owing to a larger demand and a fair decrease in spot supplies.

Considerable interest is being centered on camphor, owing to the restriction of exports of crude by the Japanese Government. During the past few weeks shipments have practically ceased to arrive here and it is intimated that the Japanese Government intends to utilize its monopoly of the output of crude camphor to stimulate the refining industry in Japan at the expense of refineries in other countries. Domestic refiners have no stocks of crude camphor and are forced to make purchases of the refined in order to fill their outstanding contracts. Owing to these conditions a rapid rise in prices is predicted here. Many Japanese refiners are sold ahead for several months, a large demand coming from Russia, where it is reported a smokeless powder is being made in large quantities by a process which requires the use of camphor. Active buying in London and Hamburg is also reported to have strengthened European prices. It is reported that English holders of camphor are making re-sales to the United States at about 15 per cent. over the purchase figures there.

Botanical drugs show strength, and under short spot supplies fair rises in prices on American saffron and Roman chamomile flowers have been established, while values of balsam tolu, condurango bark, Cartegena ipecac, Belgium valerian root declined under more liberal offerings.

In seeds and herbs, caraway seed is the most active, and prices are making rapid gains. Cables from Holland report quotations there as being considerably higher than New York values. French fennel seed and Alexandria whole senna leaves show fair gains, while Tinnevely senna leaves are lower. Celery seed has also been marked down by some handlers. The Netherlands Government has prohibited the exportation of mustard seed, according to London advices, while reports from Italy note that permits may be secured for the exportation of quicksilver, provided the exporter has an order in hand. Reports from London note that additions to the

list of absolute contraband cover metallic chlorides (except chloride of sodium), metalloid chlorides, compounds of carbon, borax, boric acid, sabadilla seed and preparations thereof, also formic and sulphuric ether.

Numerous foreign markets were closed over the Easter holidays and practically no cables were received. The demand locally for spices continues very slow and there is some selling pressure apparent, which resulted in fractional declines in prices on various kinds of spices. Singapore black and white pepper are lower in prices, while Zanzibar cloves are fractionally higher.

Oils of various descriptions closed strong under small spot supplies and a good demand.

ACETANILID—Absence of buyers and increased offerings of spot lots and parcels about to arrive, resulted in a fair decline in prices. Sellers are naming \$2.25@2.40 a pound, according to quantity ordered on the spot.

ACETPHENETIDIN—Prices closed easier, as a result of light inquiries which led to some makers offering supplies for May delivery at cut values, as spot lots at lower figures. Parcels for immediate shipment closed at about 25c recent sales, ranging from \$24@25 a pound as to quantity offerings, holders anxious to realize and a general lack of

ANTIPYRINE—Prices suffered a sharp loss, under freer purchased.

ACID CARBOLIC—The market for spot lots is weak and unsettled and in several quarters, parcels are being offered below current quotations. Offerings at lower prices, range from 90@95c for supplies in drums, \$1.10@1.15 for one pound bottles and \$1.05@1.10 a pound for 5-pound cans.

ACID, BENZOIC—Liberal offerings, which failed to stimulate the buying movement, resulted in a further depression of values. Sellers are quoting \$6 a pound and over, for spot lots, according to terms of sale.

ACID CITRIC—A further diminution of spot stocks and larger inquiries tended to create a more bullish sentiment in trade circles. Second hands advanced quotations to 85 @90c a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

ACID, SALICYLIC—Prices eased off under more liberal offerings, due to a further accumulation of spot stocks. Sellers are quoting \$3.75@4.10 a pound, as to terms of sale. Several makers are still delivering supplies on outstanding contracts at \$2.25 a pound.

ANTIPYRINE—Prices suffered a sharp loss, under freer offerings, holders anxious to realize and a general lack of buying orders. Sellers reduced quotations to \$45@48 a pound, as to quantity.

ALOES, CURACOA—The trend of the spot market is easier, owing to fair supplies and some inclination by holders to shade prices. In most quarters sellers lowered quotations for supplies on the spot in cases ranging from 11½@12c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

BALSAM TOLU—Prices suffered a fair loss under more liberal offerings of spot lots. Holders in some quarters appear more anxious to realize and offerings are being made at prices for spot lots, ranging from 37@38c a pound according to quality and quantity purchased.

CELERY SEED—Increased offerings of spot lots and invoices to arrive here shortly, resulted in a reduction of values. Holders of spot lines are asking 1c lower to 31@32c and for parcels due here in April-June, sellers are quoting 30½@31c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

CONDURANGO BARK—A slight increase in spot stocks and some selling pressure, tended to weaken values. Sellers lowered prices on spot lots to 22@23c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—Scant supplies and better inquiries, resulted in an upward trend of the market for Roman. Holders advanced quotations to 40@42c a pound, according to terms of sale.

COPPER SULPHATE—Parcels of powdered on the spot closed higher as a result of smaller supplies and better inquiries. Sellers are quoting 26@26½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

GELATINE—Spot supplies of silver label brand are held at higher figures, ranging from 65@75c a pound, owing to scant spot stocks. No lots of gold label are being offered, due to the market being practically cleared up of stocks.

GLYCERINE—A firmer tone pervades the market and prices have been advanced owing to a larger inquiry and

fair inroads in spot stocks. Holders are quoting refined C. P. in bulk at 61@62c, in cans at 62@63c, crude loose saponification 46½@47c and soap lye loose at 41½@42c a pound, as to terms of sale.

IPECAC ROOT CARTAGENA—Larger spot stocks and a light demand, resulted in a downward trend of the spot market. Sellers lowered quotations to \$2.80 to 3.05 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

ISINGLASS, JAPANESE—The market is practically bare of supplies, which resulted in a fair rise in prices. Sellers are quoting 48@58c a pound, according to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

LYCOPodium—Scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries led a bullish sentiment among holders. Sellers advanced quotations to \$3.25, but some lots are still available at \$3 and upward a pound as to terms of sale. Offerings of supplies in cases are limited to small lots.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—Small spot stocks and better inquiries resulted in a fair uplift of values. Holders advanced prices 1c to 17@18c a pound for supplies in cases on the spot, as to quantity ordered.

FENNEL SEED—Scarcity of supplies of the French variety and limited offerings, forced prices to higher levels on spot stocks, showing a net gain of 1¼c a pound for the week just ended. Sellers are quoting 15¼@15½c a pound as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

MERCURIALS—Prices scored a further sharp loss, in sympathy with lower values of quicksilver and show a net decline for the week of 10 to 30c on soft and 25c a pound on hard mercurials. Makers are quoting blue pill mass and powder at \$1.05 and 1.07 a pound; ointment one half mercury at \$1.33 a pound and ½ mercury, \$1.08 per pound; calomel at \$2.28; corrosive sublimate powder and crystals at \$1.98 and \$2.03; red precipitate and powder at \$2.58 and \$2.68 a pound respectively, and white precipitate and powder at \$2.68@2.73 a pound, respectively. These prices are for 50-pound lots and over in one delivery and apply to any one kind or assorted preparations. An advance will be charged for less quantity than 50 pounds. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for forward delivery.

MORPHINE—There continues a slow demand and sales for account of domestic and export were small in the aggregate. Domestic makers continue to quote former prices on the bulk basis of \$5.50 an ounce for muriate and sulphate, in 25-ounce lots, in one delivery.

OIL OF SWEET BIRCH—More liberal offerings and a slow demand led to a weak market and lower values. Holders are quoting \$2.75@2.85 a pound for spot lots, according to quality and quantity ordered.

OPium—In the absence of any fresh developments, coupled with a slow demand, an uninteresting market has been witnessed during the past week. Importers continue to repeat prices on the bulk basis of \$11.50 a pound in cases for druggists Turkey gum and \$13 a pound for powdered and granular.

PEANUT OIL—Shrinkage of spot stocks and higher cost of importation resulted in a sharp uplift of prices on spot lots. Holders advanced quotations to \$1.25@1.35 a gallon for white oil, as to terms of sale.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE—Makers announced a sharp decline of 50c to \$5.01 for supplies in bulk and down to \$5 a pound for 100 pounds, one delivery. A slow demand was partly responsible for the cut in prices. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

QUICKSILVER—Prices scored a further reduction of \$2 a flask of 75 pounds on the spot owing to a continuation of the selling pressure and a slow buying movement of round lots. In some quarters a fairly large business in small lots at the lower range of quotations has been done. Selling agents are quoting \$125@130 a flask of 75-pounds, as to terms of sale.

QUININE—A dull and rather featureless market has been witnessed throughout the week, so far as trading was concerned. Second hands are naming 80c, but occasional sales at 75c for small lines are being booked. Domestic manufacturers are adhering to former bulk prices on the basis of 75c an ounce, in 100-ounce tins, limiting sales to regular customers only. Inquiries are more numerous and in some quarters an early improvement of the market is confidently looked for.

SACCHARIN—Scarcity of stocks led to a sharp uplift of values, covering about 50c a pound. Holders are quoting \$13.50@14.25 a pound as to quantity purchased on the spot.

SAFFRON, AMERICAN—Scarcity of spot supplies and a larger demand, led to a sharp uplift of values. In most quarters holders refuse \$2.00 while some sellers are naming up to \$2.15 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

SENNA, TINNEVELLY—A slight increase in spot stocks and slow buying, resulted in a reduction of values. Sellers lowered prices to 30@32c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot. A further decrease in spot supplies of Alexandria led to an upward movement in values, and holders were making higher figures ranging from 50@55c a pound for whole.

SILVER NITRATE—Larger offerings and a lower market for bar silver, led to a downward course of the market. Sellers reduced quotations to 40¾@42¾c an ounce, as to terms of sale, on spot lots.

SUGAR OF MILK—Prices advanced 2c a pound under an active demand and holders are asking from 18@19c a pound for spot lots as to terms of sale for powdered.

VALERIAN ROOT, BELGIAN—Larger offerings and a slow demand, resulted in an easier market and lower prices. Holders are quoting spot lots at 65@75c a pound according to quality and quantity purchased.

Importers Get No Aid from United States Government

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—A delegation of importers from the so-called Biltmore Hotel Committee last week held an extended conference with Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, taking up with that official a number of matters arising under the adherence of Great Britain to her Order in Council of March 11.

Members of the committee intimated that they had accomplished absolutely nothing and could have done as well by remaining in New York and taking the various matters up with the State Department by letter. The international situation at this time is such as to make it impossible for the United States Government to enter into further controversy with the British Government concerning the merchandise involved under this order. The submarine matter with Germany must first be settled. Then, also, there is the dyestuff and beet sugar situation which must be taken care of.

Members of the committee stated that there is apparently a great deal of opposition in France to the further modification of this Order, and in England public opinion is such as to cause British officials to move slowly in the making of changes. It is the desire of both of these countries to cripple German credit and exchange. This has been their ambition from the outset, so that naturally little can be expected from them.

Their visit was summed up by one of their number, who said: "The situation is simply this. It does one good to talk to the officials of the State Department. We know they are doing everything possible to help us out in our predicament. They tell us that the time is not ripe for taking up these various matters with Great Britain, and, as far as results are concerned, our visit has accomplished absolutely nothing. Nor can we say that we expected much of anything, knowing conditions as we do. We were informed that the Department has definitely decided to send someone to London to represent American interests, but further action will hardly be taken for perhaps six or eight weeks. It is hardly likely, however, that the Department will make public anything on this subject until after the action is taken."

The matter of sending a representative to London was one of the principal matters taken up with Mr. Polk. It is also understood that the State Department was urged to make strong representations to the British Foreign Office to secure the release of additional American-owned merchandise, millions of dollars worth of which is now stored in Rotterdam. Reference was also made to the goods detained in the factories in Germany and Austria. It is the desire of the importers that the date limit on the purchase of goods be extended to March 15.

Heavy Chemical Markets

Business Quiet with Some Price Reductions Noted

Manufacturers Are Now Able to Supply Needs of Many Consumers and Operations of Second Hands Are Thereby Considerably Restricted.

Certain interests in the trade report business as quiet for the last few days. It is quite manifest that chemical manufacturers have pretty well covered the needs of their regular customers and gradually are taking into the fold others in the trade who heretofore were supplied by foreign makers. This narrows the field of operations of the second hands to export business, to the ever lessening number of consumers not yet taken care of by the manufacturer, and to trading among themselves. In respect to the last mentioned method, a well known dealer, recounting the changes in ownership in a certain chemical which he had sold, identified five handlers (two of them manufacturers) up to the time he again came into possession of it before it finally reached a consumer.

Spot quotations are still controlled by seconds, though manufacturers at times, are in a position to offer goods for immediate delivery. When such is the case the manufacturer's price is often higher than the open market quotations. Makers, seemingly, are content to permit of the disposal of such outside goods without competition, and are placing their own in quarters where they are reasonably assured that the goods will reach the consumer. A large manufacturer said that the same precautionary principles were exercised in making contracts, with preference given to established customers.

Exports are going forward with greater regularity. The upset, caused by the entry into the local market, of the goods, at off values, held on account of freight congestion, is nearly righted. Declining tendencies are evident in the bichromates, which record a loss of several cents a pound in quotations from some handlers. Bleaching powder has not recovered from the losses suffered in recent trades notwithstanding firm quotations by the makers; nor has soda ash, offers having been had under 3 cents. Caustic potash has been reduced by some makers, and an easier position is noted for the potassium muriate and chlorate. Slight concessions have been made on caustic soda in some quarters though the usual asking is 6½¢ a pound. Considerable strength is reflected in the prices of the acids of potassium alums and the lead compounds. Blue vitriol has had a sudden uplift of 5@6¢ a pound in new quotations by some handlers. On copperas the outside range has been advanced by a large manufacturer.

ALUM.—Alums are in fair demand with spot prices firm. Quotations on potassium alum from makers are \$11.10 per hundred pounds for the ground, \$10 for the lump, and \$11 for powdered, prices from seconds are about equal. Aluminium sulphate is offered at \$3.50@4.50 per hundred for the low grade and \$4@6 for the high grade.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Spot offerings of bleaching in the hands of seconds remain around 8¢ a pound, but makers with accumulations for immediate delivery are firm at 11¢ and restricting sales to consumers. The output for the next two years is reported well sold up on contract at prices ranging from 2¢ to 2½¢ a pound.

COPPERAS.—Prices are steady on copperas at 1¼@1½¢ a pound with the market for spot in the hands of seconds. Makers in a position to offer for spot have also raised their outside price to 1½¢.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Domestic consumption of blue vitriol has been curtailed to actual needs, and foreign demands, seen temporarily taken care of. Goods for immediate delivery are reported scarce, and an advance has been made by certain dealers to 26@26½¢ a pound. Some dealers are still out of the market, and may not be in a position to make contracts for some time.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.—Another decline is recorded in the price of potassium bichromate following freer offerings by second hands. Sales in small lots are reported as low as 66@67¢ a pound. The range of most sales seems

from 68¢ to 72¢ a pound. Makers in some instances have met the declines within certain limits, while others are holding at 73@75¢ a pound. A recovery in price is looked for by some dealers.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—In sympathy with a decline in the muriate of potash, a certain maker of caustic lowered the 88-92 per cent to 88@92¢ a pound. On lighter demands from consumers and fewer export demands, seconds are also offering at the same figures.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—A falling off of demands from certain interests and also of export inquiries, has made for an easier position in the price of potassium chlorate in the hands of seconds. Odd lots in small quantity are said to have been offered at 67@68¢ a pound, though the general asking is about 3¢ higher. Makers are asking 70¢ for nearby deliveries.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.—Spot stocks for both the red and the yellow potassium prussiate are scarce. Limited quantities of the yellow are said to be offered at \$1.80 a pound, but offers at lower figures have practically been withdrawn. The market is almost bare of the red prussiate for the spot, and some makers are restricting sales to certain interests in combination with other chemicals only. Quotations at \$5.50@6 a pound are practically nominal.

SODA ASH.—Contracts for soda ash on a basis of 48 per cent are being made at 1¼@1½¢ a pound, with the output reported sold well into 1917. Makers with goods for immediate delivery are holding at 3¼@3½¢ a pound. Seconds with large quantities on hand are considerably below the market, showing a disposition to sell at 2¼@3¢ a pound.

SODIUM BICHROMATE.—An unsettled condition characterizes the sodium bichromate market. After a firmer market for a short interval prices again broke and sales were made as low as 54¢ a pound. Dealers are convinced that this is a fictitious value and are holding for better prices. It has been said that certain interests are trying to depress the market by offering at considerably under the usual quotations. This has had its effect on smaller dealers who, fearful of a break are willing to accept a small loss and are unloading.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A lull in foreign buying and the free offering of holdover stocks from the freight congestion, is keeping the caustic soda prices depressed. Offerings as low as 5½¢ a pound are had from seconds. Contract prices are 2½@2¾¢ a pound extending over the next two years with a shading to 2¢ on easy delivery terms.

GERMAN SOAP SUPPLY CUT

BERLIN, April 19.—The Imperial soap ordinance just promulgated for the purpose of stretching Germany's soap supplies by limiting consumption fixes the maximum soap ration at 100 grams of toilet soap, about three and one-half ounces, per head per month. One is further permitted to purchase up to 500 grams of common soap monthly. Doctors, dentists, nurses, and midwives will be furnished on request with special permits entitling them to twice as much toilet soap as ordinary mortals will in future be able to consume.

A unique feature of the ordinance provides that the bread card serves at the same time as a soap card. Under a heavy penalty vendors are forbidden to serve soap except on presentation of a bread card on which they must mark in ink the quantity and quality of the soap purchased. Moreover, the monthly cake can only be bought during the fourth bread card week of each month; in other words, in April soap is purchased only between the 24th and 30th.

Factories and laundries can cover their soap requirements only with the consent of the War Committee for Vegetable and Animal Fats and Oils, which institution will, through the distributing agency of the German barbers and wigmakers' unions, keep barbers supplied with an irreducible necessary minimum.

Further ordinances provide for monopolization of the importation of eggs, milk, condensed milk, and milk powder by the Central Einkaufsgesellschaft, the great imperial war corporation for controlling the purchase and distribution of foreign foodstuffs.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

German Situation Affects Market for Dyestuffs

Uncertainty as to International Relations Believed Responsible for Halting of Buying Movement—Dye users Not Too Optimistic About Getting Big Shipment From Germany.

Trading in dyestuffs during the week past has not been resumed with that briskness expected from the volume of business done in the week before. Uncertainty, marked by an undercurrent of hopefulness that the diplomatic misunderstanding with Germany will result in a favorable adjustment of disputed questions, may have deterred the activities apparent in the previous week from spreading into a large buying movement. Or, it may have been the promise of 15,000 tons of aniline dyes from Germany.

Dye users are reticent about taking a too optimistic view of the benefits to be derived from this promise. They are more concerned about prices, which are now claimed to be exorbitant, and see no relief, in this particular, from the proposed shipment, as the indications are now that full market values will be asked. Motives are being sought for this latest move of Germany's, and both political and business reasons are given in explanation. The political theory is that it was prompted by a desire for American approbation. On the other hand, the necessity of keeping in touch with the consuming trade to guard against an incursion from competitive interests, and the strides made in the domestic production of synthetic colors in this country, are advanced as the cause. The need for money as a factor is not given much consideration, as the sum involved is too small, comparatively.

Dealers in vegetable dyestuffs see the interposition of many difficulties before the shipment of the dyes can be realized. They see the possibilities of a refusal from England for permission of the passage of the goods under the terms required by Germany, and also the possibilities of a nullification of the promise following the critical aspect of our relations with Germany through the demands of our Administration for the cessation of illegal submarine activities.

Withal, the materials market is a bit easier, as evidenced by finding dealers more inclined to sell at the inside prices.

Arrivals of cutch have been in fair amount and some grades have been offered at a fraction under former quotations. Logwood in the extract has been steady, while the wood is slightly easier. Indigo has been in light demand during the week, but no change in price. Hematine extract has declined on a lessening demand. Fustic extract is slightly lower, as is also sumac extract. Divi-divi has advanced and myrobalans is up a shade on the inside price. Of the mordants, the bichromates have declining tendencies, but the prussiates are strong and steady.

ANILINE OIL—The asking price for aniline oil on spot ranges from 80c to 90c per pound on continued freer offerings from second hands and on increased production. Contract figures are firm at 60c@70c, according to quantity and date of delivery.

COCHINEAL—Cochineal black bug, for spot, is held by most dealers at 92c a pound, though small lot offerings have been reported at 85c, and the silver is in fair supply at 85c@87c a pound, somewhat easier than last week. Prices for arrivals are also a little more conservative by some dealers.

CUTCH—Demands for cutch, all grades, are in fair volume, but quotations from some quarters continue on a slightly lower basis. The best grades of catechu are said to be offered freely at 18c@20c per pound, the Borneo at 16c@18c, while poorer quality is as low as 12c a pound.

DIVI-DIVI—Prices have advanced to \$60@\$65 a ton on an increased demand from the tanning interests, as its tannin content at the above figures is still cheaper than

in many other materials. Small lots for immediate delivery are \$65 a ton, but most business is done at \$60 for shipment South America.

GAMBIER—Some dealers continue to offer gambier, common, at 15c@15½c a pound for immediate delivery, and No. 1 cubes at 20c@21½c a pound.

INDIGO—No variations in the prices of the natural indigos were noted during the week. The demand has been quiet, most of the large consumers being fairly well satisfied on contract. Odd lots of Madras have been reported sold at 98c a pound, but the usual asking seems at \$1.45@\$1.50. Bengal is held steady at \$3.20@\$4, Guatemala at \$2.75@\$3.05, and Kurpahs at \$2.60@\$3 a pound. Synthetic indigo continues in a nominal position.

LOGWOOD—The stringency in the supplies of logwood seems to have been relieved somewhat, as the demand seems to have lessened. Dealers say that large makers of the extract are supplied well into the future with logs. An offer of 90 tons of Jamaica wood at \$70 per ton was reported the first of the week, with no immediate takers. A moderate demand is had for chips from some consumers doing dyeing direct, and quotations appear weak at 9c@15c a pound—the former price being on contract, and the latter for spot. Extract, according to some dealers, is to be had at 70c@80c a pound for immediate delivery, while contracts continue at 60c.

MYROBALANS—Stocks are still sold ahead at prices said to be \$58 a ton for the J2 quality and \$61 a ton for the J1. A small lot of the J2 is reported offered spot at \$62.

SUMAC—Sumac is held by most dealers at \$80@\$84 a ton, with an inclination to ease the outside range to \$82. The extract has declined to 12c@14c a pound, some holding out for 15c a pound.

TURMERIC—Powdered turmeric is offered by some sellers at 13c@14c a pound for the Madras, an increase of 1c. The other grades continue at former quotations. Turmeric, whole, for May arrivals, varies as to seller, quantity and quality from 7½c to 12c a pound.

Parcel Post Service to Netherlands Is Suspended

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—The Postmaster General has ordered the suspension of the parcel post agreement between the United States and the Netherlands because of the lack of steamship transportation facilities. The two Governments have made every effort to maintain parcel post service. Last fall, however, according to the Postmaster General, the Holland-American line, the only available carrier, declined to handle parcel mail addressed to the Netherlands Government, and stipulated that this mail must be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

This action of the Holland-American Line in effect denied the use of its steamships to parcel service. Parcel post is handled by special treaty between nations. The Netherlands Oversea Trust is a private corporation, hence the service stands suspended until means are available to exchange this class of mail direct between the United States Post Office and the Holland Post Office.

Since last fall large quantities of parcel post shipments have accumulated both in Holland and in this country, and receipts of parcels from Holland have been negligible. For some time Holland has been returning its parcels to senders. The suspension of the convention will prevent further accumulation of parcels at New York for which ocean carriage cannot be obtained, and postmasters will hereafter refuse parcels offered and those now in the possession of the postal authorities will be returned and postage refunded.

TO INVESTIGATE LIGNITE FOR BENZOL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—Congressman Patrick D. Norton, of North Dakota, has introduced a bill (H. R. 14949) into the House of Representatives providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in causing experiments and investigations to be made of lignite coals to determine the commercial and economic practicability of their utilization in producing benzol and other fuels for internal combustion engines and in supplying basic materials required by the dyestuff, explosive and related chemical industries.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil Holders Asking \$175 a Barrel

**Few Acceptances on this Side of High Prices Quoted
—Dealers Say That Offers at \$150.00 Do Not Find
Many Buyers—Rumors of Movement to Boost
Prices**

Unprecedented and probably prohibitive prices for cod liver oil were disclosed in recent advices from Norway, which state that the cod liver oil refiners are asking \$170 a barrel, f.o.b. Norway, for the medicinal oil. Opinions vary among local dealers and importers as to the underlying causes for the tremendously high cost of cod liver oil at this time of the year. Some readily accept as true the recently circulated reports that Germany had bought nearly three-fourths of the new crop so far obtained. Others, however, are disinclined to give credence to the rumor, leaning, rather, to the belief that it may have emanated from another rumor stating that a pool had been formed in Norway with the intention of securing control of the cod liver oil supply.

An importer of cod liver oil, who is in close touch with the foreign situation, said that he could conceive of no circumstances under which Germany would buy cod liver oil at the enormous prices she is reported to have paid. Germany's main uses for the oil, he said, were for medicinal purposes and as a lubricant, the latter particularly, as the oil is non-freezing and had been used extensively during the winter on all outdoor machinery. The cod oil, he contended, could be used to as great advantage for lubricating purposes, and a trustworthy substitute could be found to replace the cod liver oil as a medicine when values became prohibitive. The suggestion that Germany desired the oil for its glycerin content he dismissed as untenable. He said that Germany had not yet reached such straits where it was necessary for her to pay \$150 to \$175 for the twenty or so pounds of glycerin that could be obtained from a barrel of cod liver oil.

Movement to Boost Prices

In the judgment of others, a movement is on foot to boost the price of cod liver oil to the limit. One dealer expressed himself frankly as believing that producers were feeling the market to get the utmost extent at which consumers could be induced to buy. He said that it was utterly impossible for him to sell any cod liver oil at \$175 a barrel, and that apparently primary handlers had already sensed that fact, as he was just in receipt of a cable quoting \$155, f.o.b. Norway, October delivery. But that, he asserted, was also too high, as he was offering immediate delivery, f.o.b. New York, at \$150, and no takers except probably a barrel or two.

Cod liver oil interests, as a rule, are convinced that the unprecedented high prices are not due to a possible shortage in this year's crop of oil. As a matter of fact, while earlier reports showed a decrease in the amount of oil as compared to last year, later results have finally overcome the discrepancy; and the yield up to April 15 shows an increase of 7,620 hectoliters over the yield for the corresponding period in 1915, the aggregate amounts for the two periods being 48,200 and 40,580 hectoliters, respectively. Over two months more of fishing remain. Another week must elapse before the final results of the Lofoten catch are known, and then the Finmarken fishing begins, which lasts into July.

Yield is About the Average

No attempt is made to estimate the entire season's production, but if the catch and the percentage of yield to date may be used as a criterion, the assumption of a crop as large, if not larger, than that of the previous season may be justified. One thousand hectoliters from one million livers is considered a very rich yield, above the average and larger than the yield per unit of last year. For this year the percentage of yield to date is even greater, 48,200 hectoliters of the oil having been obtained from 40,500,000 fish. After the Norwegian season there are still to be considered the Canadian fisheries. In 1915 about 8,000 barrels of cod liver oil were produced by Ca-

nadian refiners, and this year, according to one authority, the refining of the oil is to be undertaken with greatly augmented facilities.

Manufacturers of emulsions and other proprietary preparations in which cod liver oil is largely used are considerably perturbed over the rising cost of the Norwegian oil. One large manufacturer is said to have cancelled a part of his advertising contracts, both as a measure of economy and also to cut down sales, which at present prices for the cod liver oil do not represent profitable business.

England Exacts Glycerin for All Oils Sent to U. S.

A new factor now affecting the price and quantity of glycerin is the guarantee required by England that one pound of glycerin will be returned for every ten pounds of oil exported to this country. Refiners and dealers say that the drastic enforcement of this order, more than anything else, is responsible for the increasing value of glycerin.

"This guarantee," said the representative of a large glycerin refinery, "applies to all oils containing glycerin whether the manner of using the oil involves the recovery of the glycerin or not. To a great extent, England controls the supply of many of the oils used in this country in large quantities, especially those oils used by the soap manufacturers, and from which glycerin is obtained as a by-product. This source of glycerin has been our main dependence since the European embargo on the soap lye crude and the saponification crude, and the guarantee now requires that all the glycerin thus obtained from the oils imported from England must be returned to that country. But not all the oils are used in making soap; as, for instance, the palm oil used in the tin industry, from which not a pound of glycerin is obtained; yet ten per cent. of the quantity of the oil must be guaranteed in glycerin before the oil is released.

"The absorption of the glycerin that was formerly a source of supply, and the removal of more stocks to pay for the importation of oil from which no glycerin benefits are derived, is a severe tax on our resources. Had this occurred immediately after the European embargo on the crudes, it would have found us in sore straits, but we have been preparing for all sorts of eventualities and are confident that we can handle the situation satisfactorily."

LARGE WAR ORDERS CREATE DEMAND FOR STOCK

Syracuse, April 20.—The directors of the Semet Solvay Company, of Pennsylvania, the capital stock, physical property and assets of which were recently purchased by the newly organized Semet Solvay Company of New York, met at Solvay this noon for the purpose of changing the place of the annual meeting from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and changing the date from October to December. Since this was a matter that required a two-thirds vote of the board, several directors, residents in Pennsylvania, came to this city to transact the business, which took about five minutes.

Rumors regarding Semet Solvay contracts with foreign governments have been flying thick and fast during the last few days. The rumors have been sufficient to send Semet Solvay from 295 a share to 315 and drive practically every share out of sight. Inquiries for large blocks were said to be coming in from New York and Boston, where financiers have been taking a deep interest in Semet Solvay of late.

One of these is said to involve the furnishing of some \$15,000,000 of picric acid for the Russian Government, and the other some \$8,000,000 or \$11,000,000 of toluol for the Allied British and French Governments.

EXTRACT MAKERS TO MEET IN JUNE

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City on June 28, 29 and 30. The Marlborough-Blenheim has been selected as headquarters.

Shortage of Both Natural and Synthetic Indigo Acute

New Production of Synthetic Being Attempted in this Country, But Supplies at First will be Limited, and Prices High.

Leonard W. Cronkhite of Boston, a large handler of dyes and chemicals, addressed the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers this week. He discussed "The Indigo Phase of the Dyestuff Situation," and related the efforts which have been made in this country during the European war to keep the textile industries supplied with indigo dye. Production of synthetic indigo in this country has been rumored, Mr. Cronkhite said, but at first the amount produced will be small and the prices will necessarily be high. It is known, although Mr. Cronkhite did not refer to it, that the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., expects to be able to offer synthetic indigo in fair quantities about July or August. Mr. Cronkhite said:

"The solution of the threatened dye famine at the war's opening presented four aspects, (1) maintenance of supplies from old sources through special international arrangements, (2) acquisition of stocks lodged in other parts of the world, (3) resort to the use of certain vegetable dyes, (4) domestic manufacture. My limited experience has been concerned with the second and third aspects, viz., the shifting of world stocks, especially of the largely used color synthetic indigo, and facilitating the important use of vegetable or natural indigo.

Synthetic Indigo from China

"Shifting the world stock of synthetic indigo was an operation dependent upon the fact that the Orient, being a large user, had considerable stocks of Indigo. The world uses about 80 million pounds of synthetic indigo (basis of the usual 20 per cent indigo paste), 95 per cent of which comes from Germany. Of this production nearly 70 per cent goes to the Orient, 50 per cent of the total to China alone. China had the largest actual stock. And because of the cheaper class of work for which she uses indigo, there was reason to believe that she might sell, rather than use, her indigo, to nations whose grade of work would enable them to pay a sufficiently high price.

"Acting on a cable clue along these lines—the result of many cables, it was possible early in 1915 to offer in this country synthetic indigo for import from China. Against a normal price under 15c for paste containing 20 per cent indigotine, China had to be paid so dearly that the landed American price ranged from 90c to \$1.30 per pound, as the operation proceeded through the year. After the quiet sale of a quarter million pounds, offerings became general and continued through 1915 at advancing prices.

"Some imports were made by dealers on a speculative basis, some consumers therefore paying for spot delivery from 20c to 30c per pound more than if they had bought for import. As stocks in the Orient dwindled, a few late lots were bought for import at nearly \$1.50 per pound. Of late China has asked \$2.00 per pound for her small remaining holdings, and recent speculative spot prices here have ranged from \$1.65 up to this figure. The difference between these highest figures and about \$1.10 per pound for synthetic indigo, measures the inertia of movement towards natural indigo on the part of those unaccustomed to its use, for the cost of natural indigo per unit of indigotine has all along been approximately equal to a cost for synthetic indigo of not over \$1.10 for 20 per cent of indigotine, or about 5½c per unit.

"It is alleged that in exporting from China, a Chinese syndicate forfeited to German houses a pledged indemnity of half a million dollars, the legality of which indemnity has since called in question. This story is offered without verification. If it is true as is believed to be the case that German houses in China were not expected by their parent houses to re-export, there is an explanation of the inertia of German representatives in

this country, who must have been acquainted with the presence of stocks in China. While some have hinted that part of China's stocks were 'planted' there for the sake of high prices, there seems no verification for any such theory, and it appears baseless. A considerable amount of other dyes have found their way here from China, but the main movement has been in indigo.

"It is difficult to exactly estimate what stock of synthetic indigo China had, since in addition to stocks lodged in strong hands principally in Shanghai, native holders inland were found with stocks which they gradually were induced to give up. From the best information obtainable, there was available after the opening of the war at a price approximately 50,000 small casks (of 133½ pounds each as compared with 400 pound casks used for the American trade) or about six and a half million pounds. Of this amount, Japan is considered to have taken about 6,000 casks (a little of which was sent to the United States before custom entry into Japan), England 10,000 casks, and the United States 25,000 to 30,000 casks (or between 3 and 4 million pounds to this country). This last figure is based on personal knowledge respecting over 12,000 casks (about 1,600,000 pounds) and respecting the balance on the statements and reports of other importers.

"These imports together with some imports of natural indigo gave the United States very nearly its usual year's supply of synthetic indigo in 1915.

"As some have found the operation was not without risk. Bankers were not enthusiastic at advancing on a commodity involving many times its normal value and of a form susceptible of adulteration. Some consumers received choice Chinese mud dyed blue at a dollar a pound. In some instances a slight adulteration with calcium carbonate was found. In a few cases, the product consisted, apparently, of scrapings from indigo vats. In some cases, where seals were intact, there was evidence that native patience had drilled small holes and extracted indigo, replacing with adulterants. These exceptional cases concerned only a few portions of lots in which good houses had been imposed on by natives. In the main shipments have been standard and to the credit of the Chinese and Japanese exporters involved.

"In nearly all cases weights were enormously short by reason of drying out of moisture, but the indigo paste was correspondingly concentrated above 20 per cent.

"So-called 'Chinese Indigo,' a natural extract containing hardly over 2 per to 3 per cent indigotine was not found safe to import.

"It is a satisfactory retrospect in a situation when profiting hardly over 2 per cent to 3 per cent indigotine was not the total economic warrants of the service performed by the seller, that the profits realized from this synthetic indigo movement were so fair as to receive the approval of buyers themselves.

Natural Indigo Movements

"Shortly after the war opened, fearing stoppage of supplies of synthetic indigo from Germany, those American buyers accustomed to the use of natural indigo bought fairly heavily from England as soon as the embargo early placed on indigo by Great Britain was partially lifted through the issuance of special permits to ship dealing with each particular sale. Later, feeling that after all, German sources would be kept open, this country sold its purchases of natural indigo back to England at a profit, almost on their landing here. On the final stoppage, however, of supplies from Germany during 1915, this indigo was gradually bought back for the United States at slightly higher prices, the re-purchase proceeding too slowly because of the temporary easing of the situation due to the flow of synthetic indigo from China during 1915.

Supply of Natural Indigo

"With the practical exhaustion of synthetic supplies for sale by early 1916, at anything like 5 and 6c per unit of indigotine, users all over the world are looking to natural indigo. The planted supply, before the introduction about one eighth the world's consumption of synthetic compared on the basis of 20 per cent indigotine. And even with the impetus given by the war to increased planting in 1915, the supply has been little increased by reason of flood damage the past season.

"There is in sight or just recently has been, natural

indigo to an amount equivalent to only about 12 million pounds of 20 per cent synthetic, against a normal consumption of synthetic of 80 million pounds, plus perhaps 10 million pounds equivalent of natural indigo. Over against this fact of a small visible supply is to be considered, of course, that at the price, the world's consumption is greatly decreased, the Orient which normally uses 70 per cent of the total synthetic production now calling for only limited quantities of indigo.

"The European and American demand recently has absorbed practically all the Kurpah indigo available and a large part of the Bengal and Oudes (all India indigos), whereas the rather negligible South American output also is nearly sold, the small and rather low grade Mexican output being scarcely a factor.

Kinds and Values

"India is of course the main source in point of both quantity and quality, though in point of quality Javas are of great excellence. Of India indigo, Bengals are of first importance, being of highest indigotine content and in other respects so desirable that they have always commanded a premium even for grades no higher in indigotine content than say Kurpah indigo. Bengals will run from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and even higher in indigotine. In this year's markets they have commanded from 5½ to 7c per unit of indigotine, the higher concentrations commanding a more than proportionately higher price.

"Nearly all the Bengal marks from the better factories were taken over by the British government for distribution under its supervision, and all other indigo sales from India or England have been made only under condition of special government permits being granted. The system has enabled the British Government to keep a rein on the situation, to be tightened at any desired moment. While since the embargo early in the war, permits have been fairly freely granted, there is some indication that until the condition of the next and possibly increased natural indigo crop is known, the embargo may soon again become operative.

"In point of value for the money, for average purposes, good Kurpah indigo has been the best natural indigo under war conditions. It has been obtainable at about 5c per unit of indigotine, running from 40 to 55 per cent (and occasionally 60 per cent) indigotine.

Variations and Tests

"Unlike synthetic indigo which is made to a specific percentage of indigotine (usually 20 per cent), natural indigo is a very broad term in respect of quality and character.

"In addition to wide variations in indigotine content, natural indigo furnishes marked varieties of shade, great differences in hardness and foreign matter present, and in difficulty of extraction of the theoretical strength. For this reason it has naturally been the custom to buy on sample and test only. But during the rapid movements of this war market indigo lots have moved too rapidly to allow of this procedure. Therefore unprecedentedly, this country is buying on cabled description and general specification only. It is a tribute to British methods of business that shipments secured in this way from houses whose experience entitles them to do the business, have been of a high order. And the money was paid before we had the goods.

"The testing of natural indigo is subject to several corrections sometimes overlooked. In general practice, results from different laboratories are likely to disagree, the consumer sometimes feeling injured, when in fact he has received full value.

"To begin with, different chests and even parts of the same chest of indigo (especially Kurpahs) often fail to show uniform tests even within 10 per cent in extreme cases. Testing single lumps as is constantly done, is misleading up to at least 5 per cent; average lots only should be used for arriving at a fair valuation test. Further, unless an exact standard procedure is determined on, the difference in results from two laboratories will be accentuated. Two good laboratories have recently been known to be 6 per cent apart in testing the indigotine content of two halves of the same lump. Out of this condition has come an agreed English testing procedure,

and the authoritative dictum of such English tests as the Perkins test is generally regarded as fair and final regardless of the apparent findings of a home laboratory. While it is poor business to attempt exact guarantee of the percentage of valuable constituent in a natural product, the general average should and can accord with the general sale representation, if houses will be careful of their foreign sources.

"As natural indigo contains from 5 per cent to 15 per cent of moisture, and under various conditions may lose, or gain moisture, comparative tests at different times or places should be made only with reference to a moisture-free or dry basis. Otherwise as is frequently the case in disputes, wide difference in percentage of indigotine will appear to be shown. In indigo from reliable sources received in good condition, either short or long weights are possible because of either loss or gain of moisture. Within reasonable limits buyers should recognize this explanation.

"The use of natural indigo is not quite so simple as that of synthetic. It requires grinding, though in the absence of grinding equipment, the work can be done elsewhere at a small cost. In some cases, to obtain the full theoretical indigotine content in practical use, requires a complete and thorough-going dyeing equipment comprising parts made with special reference to the nature of natural indigo. But in general, natural and synthetic may be regarded as interchangeable.

"Even after the general adoption of standard synthetic indigo, controversy continued as to the relative merits of natural and synthetic indigo for certain purposes, a controversy now reviving in England. Natural indigo has continued to be used for certain purposes. And there are users here using both, who affirm that in practice a unit of indigotine from natural indigo proves slightly more economical tinctorially than one artificially produced. It is state on good contemporary English authority that some English users have already determined to continue to use natural indigo even after the war because of its re-discovered superiority for certain special purposes. (This is not affirmed as of general application). Normally the United States uses about 10 per cent of the world's production of synthetic indigo, and a comparatively small portion of the output of natural indigo. With the relatively large importations of synthetic indigo lodged in China, and with the recent fairly liberal purchases of natural indigo from the latest crop, there is no immediate indigo famine in this country among large forehanded users nor should be for a few months to come save among small consumers. But aside from what little natural indigo still remains unsold there will be no more until the new crop available in early 1917.

New Sources

"New production of synthetic indigo has been rumored in this country, but at only a small rate of production not ready for some time, and at a price necessarily very high, not yet openly stated. The Japanese dye industry, subsidized by the government, is encountering difficulties due to lack of trained dye chemists, and moreover the government has for a time forbidden export of new colors. England is actually producing not only indigo to perhaps one-fourth her own needs but other colors, but none of these will be available until after the war because of the use of the necessary intermediate products for explosives. It is apparently undoubted that England will be a competitor in the world's dye markets after peace is resumed.

"How far this country has got towards a solution of the complex problem of dye manufacture, and how far it is desirable to attempt this industry, others are more competent to judge.

"It is likely that towards the temporary amelioration of our dye difficulties, a little more could have been accomplished by a more prompt and co-operative search of the world's markets for available stocks, and by an attempt to facilitate exchanges of dyes between domestic consumers without the interposition of so many needless intermediaries, the introduction of so much salt adulteration, and the payment of such exorbitant intermediate profits. The country needed a war to teach it the value of prompt, co-operative, protective action between Government, industries, private sellers, and private consumers."

House Committee on Patents Favors Amending Present Law

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—The Committee on Patents has rendered a favorable report to the House of Representatives on H. R. 13,982, a bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications and fees and taking action in the United States Patent Office in favor of nations granting reciprocal rights to United States citizens.

The bill provides that any applicant for letters patent or for registration of any trademark, print, or label, being within the provisions of the act, if unable on account of the existing and continuing state of war to file any application or pay any official fee or take any required action within the period now limited by law, shall be granted an extension of nine months beyond the expiration of said period.

"Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall be limited to citizens or subjects of countries which extend substantially similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, and no extension shall be granted under this act to the citizens or subjects of any country while said country is at war with the United States.

"Sec. 3. That this act shall be operative to relieve from default under existing law occurring since August 1, 1914, and before January 1, 1918, and all applications and letters patent and registrations in the filing or prosecution whereof default has occurred for which this act grants relief shall have the same force and effect as if said default had not occurred."

The committee in its report states that the purpose of the first two sections of the bill is to extend time for filing applications and paying fees on the part of citizens or subjects of foreign countries seeking to obtain patents or the registration of trademarks or labels in the Patent Office, if the filing of such applications, or paying of such fees, or taking of other required action is rendered impossible on account of a state of war. Section 2 of the bill limits such privileges to citizens or subjects of countries which extend substantially the same privileges to citizens of the United States. This bill is not only for the convenience of foreign applicants but also for the convenience of citizens of the United States who seek to file patent applications in foreign countries and are unable to comply with the rules of such foreign countries in relation thereto because of a state of war.

Many other countries extend privileges to citizens of countries which extend reciprocal privileges, the committee states, and the passage of this bill would enable United States citizens to avail themselves of those reciprocal privileges. Section 2 further limits the provisions of the bill to citizens and subjects of countries at peace with the United States.

Section 3 would operate to validate certain applications and letters patent issued to citizens or subjects of foreign countries in which the Commissioner of Patents has accepted applications executed by attorneys for foreign applicants within the time limited by statute, and has given the applicants time to substitute therefor applications executed by the inventors themselves. Until the present time it has been held that this practice was not authorized by the statute, and the legality of it is open to question. The passage of this bill would save from default all of the applications, numbering several hundred, which have been so treated by the Commissioner of Patents.

A decree will be formally entered in the United States District Court of New York before Judge Julius M. Mayer dismissing the bill of complaint of the John D. Park & Sons Company against Schieffelin & Company, Bruen, Ritchey & Company and other wholesale druggists. Judge Mayer rules that there is no valid cause for action under the Sherman law, but this will not bar the plaintiffs from redress under common law, and it is believed that another action will be started.

A. DeLherbe, of H. R. Lathrop & Co., New York, who has just returned from a four months' trip to the West and Northwest, reports business to be exceptionally good.

Freight Embargoes on all Drugs and Medicines Lifted

The freight embargoes on drugs, medicines and hospital supplies, which were a source of hardship and annoyance to wholesale druggists and chemical manufacturers, have been at last effectively removed through the efforts of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The embargoes have been modified since April 14.

Following is a copy of the letter sent out by William F. McConnell, secretary of the Board of Trade, to A. H. Smith, chairman of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Committee.

New York, April 6, 1916.

"Mr. A. H. Smith,
Chairman, Eastern Freight Accumulation Committee,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation represents the principal wholesale druggists, pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers and allied industries in this city, some of them being among the largest concerns in the United States, and all of them conducting a large interstate business. Great inconvenience has been caused by the unusual and protracted delays in making deliveries of drugs, medical and surgical supplies, which has, to a great extent, prevented houses from supplying many of the actual necessities for the relief of the sick and suffering. We have no specific case to prove, but we submit that, in our judgment and in the judgment of the medical profession, drugs and medicines are as essential to humanity, and more so, than many of the commodities which the roads have made special efforts to put through for prompt delivery. Even some of the so-called perishable freight is of lesser importance for immediate need than are these drugs and medicines. Under these circumstances we most respectfully request that your Committee provide that the transportation companies shall give preference to shipments of drugs, medicines, medical and surgical supplies, upon which first-class rates are paid, putting such shipments under the same rule as is applied in the transportation of perishable freight.

Your early consideration of this request will be appreciated. We feel that it is only necessary to direct your attention to this important matter to prompt immediate compliance.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM F. MCCONNELL,
Secretary Drug Trade Section."

The application was granted, as shown by the following letter:

"New York City, April 12, 1916.

Subject:—Drug, Medical and Surgical Supplies in Interstate Traffic for Principal Druggists. Authority—299. New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Gentlemen:

Referring to your communication of the 6th inst., addressed to Mr. A. H. Smith, Chairman of this committee, beg to state that effective midnight, Friday, April 14, all existing embargoes have been modified so as to accept shipments of drugs, medical and surgical supplies and shipments will come through without further hindrance.

A. H. SMITH,
Chairman, Executive Committee."

Several post offices throughout the country are to be designated by the Post Office Department for the experimental use of coupon receipts for insured packages sent by parcel post, in lieu of the present insurance tags. It is believed that the discontinuance of the present somewhat complicated methods and the substitution of a simpler and more expeditious one will be favorably received by the general public and more especially by the business men of the country.

New Incorporations

Robertson Chemical Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$50,000; to manufacture chemicals, etc., drugs, medicines, etc.; A. C. Robertson, Cascot, Conn.; W. R. Bulloch, New York City; A. A. Hovell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Delaware Acid Company, capital \$100,000; to manufacture and sell acids and chemicals of all kinds.

Alvatone Laboratories, East Orange, N. J., capital \$25,000; to manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc.

C. & V. Chemical Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., capital \$10,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals; L. O. Smith of New Cumberland; H. E. Varner, S. K. Creel, B. W. Creel, C. E. Ramsey, all of Parkersburg.

The Ramberg Remedy Company, Elkins, W. Va., capital \$5,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, and chemicals; T. W. Tremble, E. R. McIntosh, F. E. Fallman, S. T. Spears, William H. Cobb, all of Elkins.

Hallet & Warfield, Canandaigua, N. Y., capital \$10,000; drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, oils, apparatus, supplies, general merchandise; Frank C. Hallet, Carrie B. Hallet, Herbert E. Warfield.

Qualite Products Company, Inc., Bay Shore, N. Y., capital \$10,000; candy, gum, syrup, non-alcoholic beverages; B. Von Witzleben, R. P. and E. J. Noble, New York.

Lee-Paterson Company, Inc., Freeport, N. Y., capital \$10,000; hardware, chemicals, dyes, paints, wall paper, architects, contracting, realty, brokerage; M. V. H. Perkins, G. Y. Patterson, F. L. J. Lee.

Inter-State Drug Company, Inc., New York, capital \$15,000; proprietary articles, patent medicines, instruments, apparatus; E. Gettinger, W. S. Gordon, S. D. Clapp, New York.

United Zinc Smelting Corporation, Eddyville, N. Y. 600,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with \$3,000,000 (tax paid \$30,000), mining, manufacturing, smelting, minerals, petroleum, natural gas, chemicals; K. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, J. F. Curtin, New York.

J. F. Starkey & Company, Inc., New York; mineral chemicals, oils, mineral articles, agricultural products, machinery, to carry on business with \$20,000; C. J. R. Davis, W. M. Chadbourne, J. F. Starkey, New York.

Elatrite Products Corporation, New York; capital \$15,000; materials, chemicals, compounds, composition, waterproofing, protecting structures; C. Glorney, A. W. Nilsson, R. W. Reinhold, New York.

The Maxocrema Company, Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., capital \$14,000; cleaning compounds, soap, chemicals, disinfectants; A. J. Kaufman, R. C. Whitney, H. Zschiegner, Schenectady.

Cyclic Chemical Company, Inc., New York, capital \$5,000; chemicals, oils, dyes; L. L. Israel, J. J. Israel, S. Ginsberg, New York.

Reliance Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., New York; chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, paint, varnishes, drugs, carry on business with \$6,000; F. J. Byrne, B. L. Karliner, J. B. Wentworth, New York.

United Import and Export Corporation, New York; capital \$5,000; packing house products, foodstuffs, chemicals, dyestuffs; M. Levy, D. Geck, L. H. Fisher.

Authorizations—Dame Nature Company, Chicago, Ill., \$50,000; toilet articles; representative, D. D'Emo, 1482 Broadway, Manhattan.

Jarvis Drug Corporation, Manhattan; capital, \$100,000; manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc., and Dr. Jarvis' Bullets; H. C. Jarvis, I. Skutch, B. Klinder.

Postal Stain Extracting Corporation, New York; capital, \$10,000; manufacture stain extracting chemicals, druggists, chemists, oil and color men, etc.; Hyman Wlodaver, Jacob Kass, Harry Levine.

A. S. Horovitz Chemical Company, New York; capital, \$5,000; manufacture biological and chemical products; Alexander S. Horovitz, Julius Kendler, Joseph G. Cohen.

Ethical Drug Stores Corporation, New York; capital, \$250,000; to operate drug stores; G. E. Touloupoulos, Jacob Pfister, Paul M. White.

Colonial Drug Company, Tampa, Florida; capital, \$10,000; general nature of business, dealing in drugs and other goods; Charles C. Blake, president; Oscar Valls, secretary and treasurer.

Bill to Investigate Raw Materials for Dyestuffs Broadened

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 21—The efforts made to cripple the investigation of the dyestuff situation and to experiment in the raw materials used for coloring purposes with a view to developing the dye industry of the United States failed in the House of Representatives to-day after a very lengthy debate on an item in the Agricultural appropriation bill setting aside the sum of \$50,000 for the purposes named.

A point of order against this provision was made by Representative Borland, of Missouri, and was upheld, necessitating a rewording of the provision so that it now conforms to the wording of the present organic act of the Department of Agriculture. Chairman Lever, of the Agricultural Committee, and other members fought for the retention of the item. The accepted clause was written by Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, and this was agreed to by all members with the exception of Representative Borland.

The original item in the bill made the appropriation for "the investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States." The amendment as agreed to provides for the employment of chemists and other scientific workers to make an investigation into the situation, and does not confine the experiments to raw materials, grown or produced. It is much broader than the original clause.

Chairman Lever maintained that the proposed investigations were necessary in the interest of the Department of Agriculture's work of prosecuting the Pure Food and Drugs Act, in the determination of the chemical nature of coloring in foods and drugs. Representative Borland declared that this was merely a cloak for a general investigation of the dyestuff situation in the United States, and the chair upheld his contention on the original wording of the provision.

THE SPICE MARKET

"The market is active, with lower prices in spot peppers and cassias, on persistent selling of recent arrivals, values going well below import prices on the decline," say John Clarke & Co., of this city, in their weekly review of conditions affecting the spice market.

In seeds and herbs the market closes irregularly active, with caraway tending sharply higher, while the other grades are generally steady and unchanged.

"Of course, the present international political situation breeds all sorts of tendencies, in all food products; and spices, seeds and herbs are of such divergent origin, and in such irregular supply here that definite predictions for the next six weeks are sheer impertinences. The market has been widely fluctuating for the last three days with such a wide difference between sales, and radical differences in opinions that it is almost futile to attempt to sum it up or to begin to reflect it as a whole.

"A wide and urgent realizing movement involving many unsold balances and odd parcels, was met by a correspondingly adequate need among manufacturers, so that prices were not much depressed except in peppers and cassias, in some grades of which selling pressure is still visible, and those two articles close distinctly lower. While there is no one monopolizing reason for the declines, they are not surprising and other grades may follow suit in a more moderate way, though just which ones, and when, we cannot even hazard a guess.

"Against profit-taking natural dullness of trade in spices in the late spring of the year, and that indefinite condition called a war-scare, there are the balancing considerations of flood-tide consumption in America, large export needs, small supplies in first hands and the apprehension as to the possible freight troubles yet to come in ocean tonnage. We may reasonably expect all sorts of values for the summer and autumn of this unprecedented year. In many articles the visible supply to October 1st is heavily short of normal. We look for all sorts of movements and values through the summer; it will need close attention to follow the gyrations of such a perfectly impossible market."

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|-----------|
| Acetanilid C.P. bbls. | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.35 |
| Acetone | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Acetone, pure, med. | lb. | — | — |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 24.00 | — 25.00 |
| Aconitine, 1/4 oz. | ea. | — | 1.60 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .49 | — .58 |
| Alcohol 188 proof | gal. | 2.64 | — 2.66 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | 2.66 | — 2.68 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | 2.68 | — 2.70 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .59 | — .61 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .60 | — .62 |
| Wood, ref., 95 p.c. | gal. | .65 | — .67 |
| 97 p. c. | gal. | .70 | — .72 |
| Purified | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.04 |
| Aldehyde, com. | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Sweet | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Meal | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Aloin | lb. | .82 | — .85 |
| Aluminum Acetate | lb. | .97 | — 1.00 |
| Metalic. | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.67 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | 12.00 | — 14.75 |
| Grey | oz. | 21.00 | — 28.00 |
| Ammonium Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .65 | — .90 |
| Benzoate | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.75 |
| Bichromate, C.P. | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Bromide | lb. | 4.45 | — 4.47 |
| Carb., Dom. | lb. | .09 1/2 | — .10 |
| Resub., Cubes | lb. | .27 | — .31 |
| Fluoride | lb. | .47 | — .52 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Iodide, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.15 | — 4.20 |
| Molybdate | lb. | 5.50 | — |
| Muriate, C.P. | lb. | .19 | — .19 1/2 |
| Nitrate, Cryst. | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Gran. | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Oxalate | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Persulphate | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .05 | — .12 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 4.70 | — 4.90 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Needle | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Sulphate, 16/17 per cent | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Free sulphur | lb. | .72 | — .76 |
| Crimson | lb. | 45.00 | — 47.00 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | .08 | — .09 1/2 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Powdered | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Argols | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Arrowroot, Bermuda | lb. | .07 | — .07 1/2 |
| St. Vincent, bbls. | lb. | .06 | — .06 1/2 |
| Arsenic, red | lb. | 60.00 | — 65.00 |
| White | lb. | 55.00 | — 60.00 |
| Atropine, Alk. | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .15 | — .25 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Barium Carb., prec. | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Caustic Hydrate, C.P. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Chlorate | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Nitrate | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Peroxide | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | lb. | — | — |
| Benzene, steel bbls. | gal. | .23 | — .26 |
| Wood bbls. | gal. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Benzol, pure white | gal. | .85 | — .95 |
| 90 per cent | gal. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Benzonaphthol | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Berberine Sulphate | oz. | 1.50 | — 2.95 |
| Beta Naphthol | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.52 |
| Bismuth, Citrate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| 65% | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Subnitride | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Tannate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |

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| Valerate | lb. | — 5.50 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.40 — 3.45 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 3.00 — 3.05 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 3.10 — 3.15 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.) | lb. | — |
| Borax, in bbls. | lb. | .07 1/4 — .07 3/4 |
| Bordeaux Mixture-paste | lb. | .03 1/2 — .06 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .07 1/4 — .08 |
| Bromine, bulk | lb. | — |
| Burgundy Pitch | lb. | .03 1/4 — .05 |
| Imported | lb. | .12 1/2 — .13 1/2 |
| Cadmium Bromide | lb. | — 4.25 |
| Iodide | lb. | — 5.25 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | — 1.90 |
| Caffeine alkaloid, bulk | lb. | 18.00 — 20.00 |
| Bromide | oz. | 10.70 — 12.00 |
| Citrated | lb. | 9.75 — 9.80 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .85 — .95 |
| Calcium Glycophosphate | lb. | 1.45 — 1.50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .76 — .78 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .30 — .35 |
| Sulphocarbonate | lb. | 2.50 — 2.50 |
| Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk. lb. | lb. | .52 — .53 1/2 |
| Squares of 4 ounces | lb. | .53 — .53 1/2 |
| 16's in 1 lb. carton | lb. | .54 1/2 — .55 |
| 24's in 1 lb. cartons | lb. | .55 — .55 1/2 |
| 32's in 1 lb. cartons | lb. | .55 — .55 1/2 |
| Cases of 100 blocks | lb. | .52 1/2 — .53 |
| Japan, refined | lb. | .52 — .55 |
| Monobromated | lb. | 4.47 — 4.50 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.20 — 1.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.45 — 1.50 |
| Russian | lb. | 8.00 — 8.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | 8.45 — 9.00 |
| Caramel | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Carbon Dioxide | lb. | .06 — .14 |
| Bisulphite | lb. | .07 — .13 |
| Cassia Fistula | lb. | .10 — .10 1/2 |
| Cassia Fistula | lb. | .09 1/2 — .12 |
| Castoreum | lb. | 10.00 — 11.10 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .60 — .65 |
| Chalk, prec. light | lb. | .04 1/4 — .05 1/4 |
| Heavy | lb. | .03 1/4 — .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate | lb. | 1.36 — 2.05 |
| Charcoal Willow, pow'd | lb. | .04 — .05 |
| Wood, pow'd | lb. | .03 1/4 — .05 |
| Chlorine liquid | lb. | .15 — .24 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .70 — .72 |
| Chrysarobin | lb. | 6.25 — 6.50 |
| Cinchonidine Alk. | oz. | Nominal |
| Salicylate | oz. | Nominal |
| Sulphate | oz. | Nominal |
| Cinchonine Salicylate | oz. | Nominal |
| Sulphate | oz. | Nominal |
| Cinnabar | lb. | 1.95 — 2.05 |
| Civet | oz. | 2.00 — 2.20 |
| Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .42 — .46 |
| Oleate | oz. | .82 — .95 |
| Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz. | oz. | 4.25 — 4.45 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | lb. | 1.50 — 1.50 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .41 1/4 — .42 |
| Boxes | lb. | .43 — .45 |
| Fingers | lb. | .43 — .45 |
| Codeine, alkaloid, bulk | oz. | 6.35 — 6.60 |
| Ounces | oz. | 6.35 — 6.60 |
| Eights | oz. | 6.35 — 6.60 |
| Phosphate | oz. | 6.35 — 6.60 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 6.75 — 6.95 |
| Collodion, U.S.P. | lb. | .33 — .37 |
| Flexible, U.S.P. | lb. | .39 — .44 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | lb. | .21 1/2 — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .59 — .68 |
| Pulp | lb. | .60 — .69 |
| Spanish Apples | lb. | — |
| Copper Chloride, pure cryst. | lb. | .55 — .60 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | lb. | 1.50 — 1.50 |
| Cotton Soluble | lb. | .79 — 1.00 |
| Coumarin, refined | lb. | 9.90 — 10.00 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. | lb. | — 44 1/2 |
| Powdered, 92 p.c. | lb. | — 44 |
| Cresote, Beechwood | lb. | 13.00 — 14.00 |
| Cresote, carbonate | lb. | — |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | gal. | 1.15 — 1.20 |
| Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste | lb. | .32 — .34 |
| Jeweler's large | lb. | .69 — .75 |
| Small | lb. | .50 — .55 |
| French | lb. | .19 — .20 |
| Dextrin, imported, Potato | lb. | .12 — .13 |
| Domestic Potato | lb. | .08 — .09 1/2 |
| Dover's Powder | lb. | 2.60 — 2.70 |
| Dragons Blood | lb. | .25 — .63 |
| Reeds | lb. | .81 — .899 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial | ea. | 3.70 — 3.75 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) | lb. | .75 — .79 |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | .80 — .85 |
| Spanish | lb. | .15 — .20 |
| Ether, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | .22 — .27 |
| U.S.P. 1880 | lb. | .18 — .26 |
| Washed | lb. | .65 — .74 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | .11 — .12 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .80 — 1.05 |
| Fuller's Earth, pow'd | 100 lb. | .65 — .70 |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | 2.47 — 2.53 |
| Gold | lb. | .61 — .62 |
| Glucose | 100 lbs. | .62 — .62 |
| Glycerin, C.P., bulk | lb. | .62 — .63 |
| Drums and bbls. added | lb. | .60 — .62 |
| C.P., in cans | lb. | .46 1/2 — .47 |
| Dynamite, drums included | lb. | .41 1/2 — .42 |
| Saponification, loose | lb. | 3.45 — 3.70 |
| Soap Lye, loose | lb. | — 2.00 |
| Glycyrhizin, Ammoniated lb. | lb. | 1.25 — 1.30 |
| Goa Powder | lb. | — |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | — |
| Guaiaacol, liquid | lb. | 1.60 — 1.85 |
| Guaiaacol Carbonate | oz. | 1.20 — 1.30 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .18 — .20 |
| Guarana | lb. | 2.75 — 3.20 |
| Gun Cotton | oz. | .80 — .85 |
| Haarlem Oil | gross | .30 — .31 |
| Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .30 — .31 |
| Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime | lb. | 7.25 — 21.00 |
| Pacific Coast, 1915, prime | lb. | 6.75 — 7.00 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | gross | — |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 4.20 — 4.25 |
| Ichthyol | lb. | 5.00 — 5.00 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 5.50 — 5.50 |
| Iodoform, Powdered | lb. | 1.60 — 1.70 |
| Crystals | lb. | .17 — .22 |
| Iron Hypophosphite | lb. | .18 — .22 |
| Perchloride | lb. | .75 — .77 |
| Sub-sulphate | lb. | 7.00 — 7.50 |
| Isinglass, American | lb. | 1.75 — 1.80 |
| Russian | lb. | .02 — .03 |
| Kaolin | lb. | .25 — .27 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indian | lb. | 1.05 — 1.10 |
| Landolin, hydrous | lb. | 1.45 — 1.50 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | .45 — .50 |
| Lead Carbonate, med. | lb. | .55 — .60 |
| Chloride | lb. | 3.75 — 4.00 |
| Iodide | lb. | .18 — .19 |
| Licorice, mass | lb. | .35 — .36 |
| Stick, domestic | lb. | .40 — .45 |
| Foreign | lb. | 8.00 — 8.25 |
| Lithium Benzoate | lb. | 1.25 — 1.35 |
| Carbonate | lb. | 4.00 — 4.50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — |
| London Purple | lb. | 2.45 — 2.50 |
| Lupulin, U. S. P. | lb. | 1.25 — 1.50 |
| Regular | lb. | 3.00 — 3.25 |
| Lycopodium | lb. | .17 — .19 |
| Magnesium Carbonate, cs. | lb. | — 4.00 |
| Glycophosphate | lb. | 1.65 — 1.75 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.65 — 1.70 |
| Peroxide | lb. | Nominal |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.50 — 3.75 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 1.60 — 1.75 |
| Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs. | lb. | .70 — .75 |
| Manganese Glycophos. | lb. | — 45 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | — |
| Peroxide | lb. | — |
| Sulphate | lb. | — |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .80 — .83 |
| Small flake | lb. | .37 — .39 |
| Sorts | lb. | 3.15 — 3.25 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 4.90 — 4.95 |
| Recryst. | lb. | 125.00 — 130.00 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. | ea. | 1.94 — 1.94 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | 4.95 — 5.05 |
| Iodide, green | lb. | 4.95 — 5.05 |
| Red | lb. | 1.05 — 1.07 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.07 — 1.08 |
| Blue mass | lb. | 1.33 — 1.33 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.28 — 2.28 |
| Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. | lb. | 2.03 — 2.03 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | 1.98 — 1.98 |
| Calomel, American | lb. | 2.58 — 2.58 |
| Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. | lb. | 2.68 — 2.68 |
| Powdered | lb. | 7.50 — 8.00 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | — |
| White Precipitate | lb. | — |
| Methylene Blue | lb. | — |
| Metol | lb. | — |
| Milk Sugar, powdered | lb. | .33 — .34 |
| Mirbane Oil | lb. | — |

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|--|---------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz. | 5.35 | — 5.50 | Benzoate, granulatedlb. | 5.00 | — 5.40 | Formic, Conc.lb. | .70 | — 1.00 |
| 1-oz. vialsoz. | 5.55 | — 5.60 | Powderedlb. | 4.80 | — 4.90 | Gallic, U. S.P., bulklb. | 1.25 | — 1.27 |
| 1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/4-oz. boxes.....oz. | 5.75 | — 5.80 | Bicarb, Englishlb. | .03 1/4 | — .04 | Glycerophosphoriclb. | 3.45 | — 5.00 |
| 7/8-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz. | 5.80 | — 5.85 | Amer, f.o.b. works.....lb. | .02 | — .03 | Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150oz. | .22 | — .30 |
| Diacetyl hydrochloridelb. | 6.70 | — 7.30 | Bromidelb. | .35 | — .50 | Hydrobromic, Conc.lb. | .245 | — .30 |
| Moss, Icelandlb. | .10 | — .11 | Glycerophosphate, 75%lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 | Dilutelb. | .87 | — 1.00 |
| Irishlb. | .11 | — .12 | Hypophosphitelb. | .78 | — .80 | Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Musk, pods, Cab.oz. | 8.05 | — 8.50 | Iodidelb. | 3.50 | — 3.55 | Hypophosphorous, 50%lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| Tonquinoz. | 13.05 | — 15.00 | Nitrate, technicallb. | .18 | — .20 | U.S.P., 10%lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Grain, Cablb. | 12.00 | — 12.10 | U. S. P.lb. | .23 | — .25 | Molybdic, C.P.lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Tonquinoz. | 16.00 | — 19.05 | Phosphate, U.S.P.lb. | .05 | — .06 | Muriatic, C.P.lb. | 6.90 | — 7.40 |
| Druggistslb. | 16.00 | — 16.50 | Recrystallizedlb. | .09 | — .12 | Nitric, C.P.lb. | .05 1/4 | — .06 1/4 |
| Syntheticlb. | 8.50 | — 9.10 | Driedlb. | .20 | — .28 | Nitro Muriaticlb. | .06 1/2 | — .07 |
| Naphthalene, flakelb. | .15 | — .16 | Phosphate, U.S.P.lb. | .05 | — .05 1/4 | Oleic, purifiedlb. | .30 | — .20 |
| Ballslb. | .15 | — .16 | Salicylatelb. | 4.00 | — 4.20 | Oxalic, Cryst., caskslb. | .75 | — .78 |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb. | .18 | — .19 | Sulphate, U.S.P.100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.35 | Palmitic, Tech.lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Sulphatelb. | .22 | — .23 | Tungstatelb. | 1.50 | — 1.50 | Picric, kegslb. | 3.60 | — 4.55 |
| Nux Vomica, wholelb. | .07 | — .07 1/4 | Spermactilb. | .23 1/4 | — .26 | Phosphoric, U.S.P.lb. | 2.45 | — 2.50 |
| Powderedlb. | .11 1/4 | — .12 | Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.lb. | .48 | — .52 | Pyrogallic, resublimedlb. | 3.40 | — 4.55 |
| Opium, caseslb. | 11.50 | — 11.60 | Aromatic, U.S.P.lb. | .46 | — .50 | Crystal, bottleslb. | 2.40 | — 2.45 |
| Robbing lotslb. | 11.55 | — 11.65 | Ether Comp.lb. | 1.65 | — 1.65 | Pyroigneous, purifiedlb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Powdered, U.S.P.lb. | 13.00 | — 13.10 | Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.lb. | .47 | — .48 | Crudegal. | .25 | — .30 |
| Granularlb. | 13.00 | — 13.10 | Starch, Corn, Pearllb. | 2.25 | — 2.31 | Salicyliclb. | 3.75 | — 4.10 |
| Orthoformoz. | 1.35 | — 1.35 | Potatolb. | .05 1/4 | — .05 1/4 | Steariclb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.lb. | 1.50 | — 1.50 | Powderedlb. | .06 1/4 | — .06 1/4 | Sulphuric, C. P.lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Papainlb. | 3.25 | — 3.40 | Ricelb. | .08 | — .09 1/4 | Sulphurous, U.S.P.lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal. | 2.50 | — 3.00 | Wheatlb. | .05 | — .06 | Tannic, U.S.P., bulklb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Paris Green, kegslb. | .32 | — .33 | Storax, liquidlb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 | Tartaric Crystalslb. | .66 | — .66 |
| Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb. | .03 1/4 | — .04 | Strontium Acetatelb. | 1.25 | — 1.25 | Powdered, U.S.P.lb. | .65 | — .65 |
| Creamlb. | .05 1/4 | — .05 1/4 | Bromidelb. | 3.50 | — 3.52 | Second Handslb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Lily whitelb. | .07 1/4 | — .08 | Iodidelb. | .35 | — .40 | Trichloroaceticlb. | 4.30 | — 4.50 |
| Snow whitelb. | .11 1/4 | — .11 1/4 | Salicylate, U.S.P.lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Valericlb. | 2.40 | — 2.90 |
| Phenolphthaleinlb. | 18.00 | — 20.00 | Nitratelb. | .22 | — .22 1/4 | | | |
| Phosphoruslb. | .35 | — 1.00 | Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....oz. | 1.08 | — 1.08 | | | |
| Pastelb. | .07 | — .08 | Glycerophosphateoz. | 1.05 | — 1.05 | | | |
| Pilocarpineoz. | 4.05 | — 5.00 | Sulphatelb. | .90 | — .91 | | | |
| Piperidineoz. | .50 | — .85 | Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb. | .18 | — .20 | | | |
| Piperinlb. | .50 | — .55 | Sulphonollb. | .50 | — 1.10 | | | |
| Podophyllin, U.S.P.lb. | 2.70 | — 2.80 | Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.lb. | 15.00 | — 16.00 | | | |
| Poppy Headslb. | .75 | — .80 | Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.lb. | 13.50 | — 14.50 | | | |
| Potassium acetatelb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 | Sulphur, Com'l100 lbs. | 1.30 | — 1.75 | | | |
| Bicarblb. | 1.40 | — 1.42 | Flour100 lbs. | 2.10 | — 2.40 | | | |
| Bisulphatelb. | .50 | — .60 | Flowers100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.60 | | | |
| C.P.lb. | .75 | — .85 | Technicallb. | .48 | — .50 | | | |
| Bromide (bulk gran.)lb. | .75 | — 5.01 | Roll100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.30 | | | |
| Citrate, bulklb. | 1.70 | — 1.72 | Precipitated (Lac)lb. | .30 | — .35 | | | |
| Cyanide Mixturelb. | .37 | — .38 | Washedlb. | .08 | — .10 | | | |
| Glycerophosphatelb. | 2.05 | — 2.10 | Talcum, powderedlb. | .02 | — .04 | | | |
| Hypophosphitelb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 | Purifiedlb. | .12 | — .15 | | | |
| Iodide, bulklb. | 4.30 | — 4.35 | Tamarindslb. | .03 1/4 | — .04 | | | |
| Lactophosphateoz. | .25 | — .25 | Tar, Barbadoesgal. | .20 | — .25 | | | |
| Permanganatelb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 | North Carolina, 1 pt.doz. | .75 | — .75 | | | |
| Salicylatelb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.lb. | .61 | — .62 | | | |
| Sulphate, purelb. | .50 | — .60 | Second handslb. | .60 | — .62 | | | |
| C.P.lb. | .60 | — .75 | Terpin Hydratelb. | .50 | — .50 | | | |
| Tartrate, pow'dlb. | .75 | — .85 | Terpineollb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | | | |
| Pumice Stone, pow'dlb. | .02 | — .03 | Thymol, crystalslb. | 11.00 | — 12.00 | | | |
| Pyoktanin Blueoz. | .02 | — 2.50 | Iodidelb. | 9.75 | — 9.80 | | | |
| Quassia chipslb. | .08 | — .09 | Tin, crystalslb. | .35 | — .35 1/4 | | | |
| Rasp'dlb. | .07 | — .08 | Bichloridelb. | .16 | — .16 1/4 | | | |
| Powderedlb. | .09 | — .10 | Oxidelb. | .55 | — .57 | | | |
| Quinine, 100 oz. tinsoz. | .75 | — .75 | Toluol, puregal. | 4.05 | — 4.55 | | | |
| 50-oz. tinsoz. | .75 1/4 | — .75 1/4 | Commercialgal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 | | | |
| 25-oz. tinsoz. | .76 | — .76 | Turmericlb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 | | | |
| 5-oz. tinsoz. | .77 | — .77 | Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb. | .14 | — .17 | | | |
| 1-oz. tinsoz. | .80 | — .80 | Artificiallb. | .14 | — .17 | | | |
| Second handsoz. | .75 | — .76 | Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb. | .57 | — .59 | | | |
| Amsterdamoz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Vanillinlb. | .57 | — .59 | | | |
| Germanoz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist.gal. | .53 | — .56 | | | |
| Javaoz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Gran.lb. | .22 | — .25 | | | |
| Resorcinlb. | 20.00 | — 21.00 | Med.lb. | .30 | — .35 | | | |
| Rochelle Saltlb. | .35 1/4 | — .35 1/4 | Zinc Carbonatelb. | .19 1/4 | — .24 | | | |
| Rose Water, triple dist., dem.lb. | .60 | — .61 | Chloridelb. | .13 | — .14 1/4 | | | |
| Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb. | .02 1/4 | — .04 | Iodidelb. | .50 | — .50 | | | |
| Saccharinlb. | 13.50 | — 14.25 | Metallic, C.P.lb. | .45 | — .75 | | | |
| Second handslb. | 13.50 | — 14.00 | Oxidelb. | .20 | — .25 | | | |
| Saffrollb. | .31 | — .32 | Permanganatelb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 | | | |
| Salicin, bulklb. | 5.50 | — 6.45 | Salol, bulklb. | .15 | — .18 | | | |
| Salol, bulklb. | .10 | — .15 | C.P.lb. | .06 | — .07 | | | |
| Second handslb. | 9.50 | — 10.00 | | | | | | |
| Sandalwoodlb. | .12 | — .18 | | | | | | |
| Santonin, cryst., bulklb. | 38.00 | — 42.00 | | | | | | |
| Powderedlb. | 39.00 | — 42.00 | | | | | | |
| Scammony, resinlb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 | | | | | | |
| Powderedlb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 | | | | | | |
| Seidlitz Mixtureoz. | .60 | — .74 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Silver Chlorideoz. | .60 | — .61 | | | | | | |
| Nitrateoz. | .40 1/4 | — .42 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz. | .40 | — .41 | | | | | | |
| Oxidelb. | .96 | — 1.00 | | | | | | |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb. | .15 | — .16 | | | | | | |
| Marseilles, whitelb. | .11 | — .11 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Green, purelb. | .11 | — .11 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Ordinarylb. | .08 | — .09 | | | | | | |
| Mottled, purelb. | .11 | — .11 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Ordinarylb. | .08 | — .09 | | | | | | |
| Sodium, Acetatelb. | .11 | — .12 | | | | | | |
| Caedylateoz. | 2.00 | — 2.10 | | | | | | |
| Citratelb. | .70 | — .75 | | | | | | |

Essential Oils

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|--|--------|-----------|
| Almond, bitterlb. | — | — | Artificiallb. | 6.55 | — 8.00 |
| Sweet, truelb. | .85 | — .90 | Peach kernellb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Amber, crudelb. | — | — | Rectifiedlb. | — | — |
| Aniselb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 | Baylb. | 2.75 | — 2.85 |
| Bergamotlb. | 3.60 | — 3.70 | Bois de Roselb. | 3.80 | — 4.00 |
| Syntheticlb. | 2.95 | — 3.30 | Cadelb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.lb. | .90 | — 1.10 | Camphor, light color, heavy gravitylb. | 12 1/4 | — 13 1/4 |
| Japanese, whitelb. | 15 1/4 | — 16 | Capsicum, oleo-resinlb. | 3.55 | — 3.60 |
| Carawaylb. | 2.80 | — 2.85 | Cassia, 75/80 p. c. tech.lb. | 1.15 | — 1.17 |
| Lead Freelb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Cedar Leaflb. | .51 | — .53 |
| Cedar Woodlb. | 14 1/4 | — 15 1/4 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb. | .52 | — .53 1/4 |
| Citronella, Ceylonlb. | .95 | — 1.00 | Cloves, canslb. | 1.38 | — 1.41 |
| Bottleslb. | 1.40 | — 1.42 | Copaibalb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Corianderlb. | .95 | — 1.25 | Crotonlb. | 3.20 | — 3.25 |
| Cubebbslb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 | Cuminlb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Eucalyptus, Australianlb. | .70 | — .80 | Fennel, sweetlb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Californialb. | .60 | — .70 | Geranium, Algerianlb. | 3.45 | — 4.25 |
| Bourbonlb. | 3.30 | — 3.60 | Turkishlb. | 1.80 | — 2.00 |
| Gingergrasslb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 | Hemlocklb. | .57 | — .75 |
| Juniper Berries, rect.lb. | 6.40 | — 6.90 | Twice rect.lb. | .80 | — 1.15 |
| Spikelb. | 1.20 | — 1.45 | Gardenlb. | .63 | — .80 |
| Lemonlb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 | Lemongrasslb. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Limes, expressedlb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Distilledlb. | 2.00 | — 3.00 |
| Linaloelb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Mace, expressedlb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Malefernlb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 | Mustard, naturallb. | — | — |
| Artificiallb. | — | — | Neroli, bigaradelb. | 35.50 | — 47.00 |
| Petalelb. | 45.00 | — 50.00 | Artificiallb. | — | — |
| Nutmeglb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 | Orange, bitterlb. | 2.05 | — 2.15 |

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Sweet | lb. | 2.20 | - 2.75 |
| Origanum | lb. | 18 1/4 | .24 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 15.00 | -15.25 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.85 | - 2.00 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.55 | - 1.65 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 1.90 | - 2.00 |
| Bottles | lb. | 2.60 | - 2.65 |
| Petit Grain, S. A. | lb. | 2.70 | - 3.45 |
| French | lb. | 8.00 | - 9.40 |
| Pimento | lb. | 1.76 | - 1.85 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | .85 | - .90 |
| Rhodium | lb. | .85 | - 2.25 |
| Rose, Natural | oz. | 11.00 | -14.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 2.60 | - 2.90 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .73 | - .83 |
| Saffrol | lb. | .36 | - .37 |
| Sandalwood, East Indian | lb. | 7.80 | - 7.95 |
| West Indian | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.25 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | .65 | - .80 |
| Artificial | lb. | .25 | - .27 |
| Savin | lb. | | |
| Spearmint | lb. | 1.70 | - 1.75 |
| Spruce | lb. | .45 | - .55 |
| Tansy | lb. | 2.45 | - 2.50 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.25 | - 1.50 |
| White, French | lb. | 1.45 | - 1.70 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 2.50 | - 3.00 |
| Heavy | lb. | 5.00 | - 5.50 |
| Wintergreen leaves, true | lb. | 4.25 | - 4.40 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.55 | - 2.70 |
| Birch, Sweet | lb. | 2.75 | - 2.85 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.15 | - 2.20 |
| Wormwood | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.55 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bombay | lb. | 15.00 | -24.00 |
| Manilla | lb. | 28.00 | -35.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 20.00 | -25.00 |

Crude Drugs

BALSAMIS

| | | | |
|----------------|------|------|--------|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .66 | - .70 |
| South American | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.00 | - 5.25 |
| Oregon | gal. | .75 | - .85 |
| Peru | lb. | 4.00 | - 4.25 |
| Tolu | lb. | .37 | - .39 |

BARKS

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Angostura | lb. | .30 | - .32 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .18 | - .22 |
| Blackberry, of Root | lb. | .07 | - .09 |
| Bayberry | lb. | .06 1/4 | - .09 |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .17 | - .19 |
| of Tree | lb. | .10 1/4 | - .11 |
| Buckhorn | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .19 | - .28 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .08 | - .12 |
| Cascarilla quills | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .06 | - .07 |
| Cinchona, red, quills | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Cinchona | lb. | .25 | - .26 |
| Broken | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Yellow, "quills" | lb. | .25 | - .25 1/4 |
| Loxa, pale, bs. | lb. | .25 | - .25 1/4 |
| Powdered, bs. | lb. | .18 | - .18 1/4 |
| Maracaiibo, yellow, pow'd | lb. | .15 | - .17 1/4 |
| Condurango | lb. | .22 | - .24 |
| Coto | lb. | .17 | - .19 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .08 | - .08 1/4 |
| Cramp | lb. | .06 | - .06 1/4 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .06 | - .06 1/4 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .13 | - .15 |
| Ordinary, bdis. | lb. | .13 | - .15 1/4 |
| Powdered | lb. | .14 | - .15 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .05 | - .07 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .05 1/4 | - .06 1/4 |
| Mexerone | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .08 | - .10 |
| White | lb. | .04 | - .05 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .05 | - .06 |
| Sweet | lb. | .07 | - .07 1/4 |
| Trieste | lb. | .10 | - .11 |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .10 | - .12 |
| Northern | lb. | .10 | - .11 |
| Pomegranate | lb. | .25 | - .27 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .30 | - .32 |
| Quebracho | lb. | .49 | - .50 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .11 | - .16 |
| Select | lb. | .15 | - .16 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .15 | - .17 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .08 | - .09 |
| Cut | lb. | .10 | - .16 |
| Crushed | lb. | .09 1/4 | - .10 |
| Tonga | lb. | .40 | - .41 |
| Wahoo of Root | lb. | .28 | - .34 |
| of Tree | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .08 | - .10 |
| White | lb. | .12 | - .13 |
| White Pine | lb. | .04 | - .04 1/4 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .04 | - .04 1/4 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .05 | - .07 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .03 1/4 | - .04 1/4 |

BEANS

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Calabar | lb. | .22 1/4 | - .26 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .18 | - .21 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .05 | - .05 1/4 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .90 | - 1.00 |
| Para | lb. | .64 | - .68 |
| Surinam | lb. | .75 | - .80 |
| Vanilla Bourbon | lb. | 3.75 | - 5.00 |
| Mexican, whole | lb. | 3.40 | - 3.60 |
| Cuts | lb. | 3.35 | - 3.60 |
| South American | lb. | 3.35 | - 3.60 |
| Tahiti, white label | lb. | | |
| Green label | lb. | 1.40 | - 1.70 |

BERRIES

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | .43 | - .46 |
| XX | lb. | .48 | - .51 |
| Powdered | lb. | .46 | - .50 |
| Fish | lb. | .04 | - .05 |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | .12 1/4 | - .13 |
| Juniper | lb. | .05 | - .05 1/4 |
| Laurel | lb. | .04 1/4 | - .05 1/4 |
| Poke | lb. | .10 | - .12 |
| Prickly, Ash | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .06 1/4 | - .07 1/4 |
| Sloe | lb. | .65 | - .70 |
| Sumac | lb. | | - .04 |

FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Arnica | lb. | .80 | - .85 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| Borage | lb. | 1.02 | - 1.05 |
| Calendula | lb. | .75 | - .80 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | | |
| Belgian | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| Hungarian | lb. | .40 | - .47 |
| Roman | lb. | .64 | - .69 |
| Spanish | lb. | .15 | - .16 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .12 | - .13 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .15 1/4 | - .16 |
| Elder | lb. | | |
| Insect, open | lb. | | |
| Closed | lb. | | |
| Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .27 | - .28 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .41 | - .45 |
| Kousso | lb. | | |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .21 | - .23 |
| Select | lb. | .26 | - .28 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .38 | - .39 |
| Malva | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.55 |
| Mullein | lb. | | |
| Orange | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.05 |
| Ox-Eye Daisy | lb. | | - .05 1/4 |
| Patchouli | lb. | .36 | - .41 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .46 | - .51 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.25 |
| Valencia | lb. | 11.10 | - 11.30 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | lb. | | |

LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Aconite, German | lb. | .11 | - .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | - .15 |
| Balmory | lb. | .07 | - .09 |
| Bay, true | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.05 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.90 | - 2.05 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .07 | - .09 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .10 | - .15 |
| Cannabis Indica | lb. | 2.60 | - 2.65 |
| Catnip | lb. | .08 | - .12 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.25 | - 1.30 |
| Long | lb. | 1.35 | - 1.45 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .60 | - .65 |
| Chir tta | lb. | .23 | - .25 |
| Coca, Huanuco | lb. | | |
| Truxillo | lb. | .34 | - .39 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .59 | - .60 |
| Conium | lb. | .21 | - .22 |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Damiana | lb. | .08 | - .09 1/4 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .08 | - .09 |
| Digitalis | lb. | .89 | - .94 |
| Dandelion | lb. | .19 | - .21 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .06 | - .06 1/4 |
| Euphorbia pilulifera | lb. | .41 | - .42 |
| Grindelia, Robusta | lb. | 1.30 | - 1.50 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | 1.30 | - 1.50 |
| Russian | lb. | 1.27 | - 1.30 |
| Lovage | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| Henna | lb. | .13 | - .15 |
| Horehound | lb. | .34 | - .35 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .19 | - .20 |
| Laurel | lb. | .06 1/4 | - .06 |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .05 | - .07 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .24 | - .26 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .08 | - .09 |
| Matico | lb. | .36 | - .37 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | .35 | - .40 |
| French | lb. | .13 1/4 | - .14 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .06 1/4 | - .07 1/4 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .15 | - .19 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| German | lb. | .36 | - .41 |
| Pichi | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | .08 1/4 | - .09 |
| Plantain | lb. | .11 | - .12 1/4 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 4.05 | - 5.05 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .07 | - .09 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.55 | - 1.60 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .06 1/4 | - .07 1/4 |
| Rue | lb. | .40 | - .49 |
| Sage, stemless, Austrian | lb. | .55 | - .55 1/4 |
| Rubbed | lb. | .50 | - .51 |
| Grinding | lb. | .44 | - .44 1/4 |
| Greek | lb. | .10 1/4 | - .11 |
| Spanish | lb. | .10 | - .10 1/4 |
| Savory | lb. | .20 | - .21 |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .70 | - .75 |
| Half leaf | lb. | .55 | - .59 |
| Siftings | lb. | .36 | - .41 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| Tinnevely | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| Pods | lb. | .18 | - .19 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .08 1/4 | - .10 |
| Skullcap | lb. | .15 | - .15 1/4 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .18 | - .19 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .26 | - .29 |
| Tansy | lb. | .8 1/4 | - .09 1/4 |
| Thyme | lb. | .11 1/4 | - .12 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .08 | - .08 1/4 |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .08 | - .10 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .04 1/4 | - .05 1/4 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | .08 | - .10 |
| Wormwood | lb. | .15 | - .15 1/4 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .08 1/4 | - .09 |

ROOTS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Aconit, English | lb. | .70 | - .80 |
| Powdered | lb. | .80 | - .90 |
| German | lb. | .20 | - .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | - .29 |
| Alkanet | lb. | .75 | - .78 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .66 | - .69 |
| Whole | lb. | .52 | - .54 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .14 1/4 | - .15 |
| German | lb. | .16 | - .20 |
| Arnica | lb. | .65 | - .80 |
| Arrowroot, Am. | lb. | .06 | - .07 |
| Bermuda | lb. | .48 | - .51 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .06 | - .06 1/4 |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | | - .05 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | | - .05 |
| Belladonna, German | lb. | 2.15 | - 2.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | - 2.12 |
| Berberis, aq. | lb. | .10 1/4 | - .12 |
| Beth | lb. | .21 | - .24 |
| Bitter | lb. | .23 | - .25 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .11 1/4 | - .15 |
| Bryonia | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.15 |
| Burdock | lb. | .40 | - .42 |
| American | lb. | .35 | - .40 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.50 |
| Unbleached | lb. | .22 | - .24 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .05 | - .05 1/4 |
| Blue | lb. | .05 | - .05 1/4 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.32 | - 1.35 |
| Colombo | lb. | .26 | - .29 |
| Comfrey, crushed | lb. | .14 | - .18 |
| Culver's | lb. | .09 1/4 | - .11 |
| Dandelion, German | lb. | .30 | - .32 |
| American | lb. | .26 | - .27 |
| Doggrass | lb. | 1.45 | - 1.50 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .21 | - .21 1/4 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .16 | - .17 |
| Galangal | lb. | .12 | - .14 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .05 | - .06 |
| Gentian | lb. | .29 | - .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | - .32 |
| Geranium | lb. | .05 | - .06 |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .10 1/4 | - .10 1/2 |
| Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .18 | - .19 |
| Bleached | lb. | .19 1/4 | - .20 1/4 |
| Ginseng, wild, Southern | lb. | 7.00 | - 7.25 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 7.25 | - 7.50 |
| Eastern | lb. | 7.00 | - 7.25 |
| Cultivated | lb. | 5.00 | - 5.50 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 4.30 | - 4.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.75 | - 5.00 |
| Cranesbill | lb. | .04 | - .06 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10 | - .12 |
| Goldthread (Coptis) | lb. | .35 | - .50 |
| Hellebore, white | lb. | .30 | - .35 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | - .44 |
| Black | lb. | .11 | - .12 1/4 |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 2.80 | - 3.05 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.05 |
| Rio | lb. | 3.70 | - 3.95 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .10 1/4 | - .12 |
| Powdered | lb. | .15 | - .16 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 1/4 | - .20 |
| Ladies' Slipper | lb. | .25 | - .30 |

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Salts | lb. | — | — |
| Anatto, fine | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| Seed | lb. | .16½ | .17½ |
| Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. | lb. | .45 | .55 |
| 65 p.c. | lb. | .40 | .50 |
| Camwood | lb. | .17 | .20 |
| Carmine, No. 40 | lb. | 4.50 | 6.00 |
| Cochineal | lb. | .80 | .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | — | — |
| Concentrated | lb. | .42 | .60 |
| English | lb. | — | — |
| Cutch, bales | lb. | .12 | .18 |
| Boxes | lb. | .15 | .20 |
| Divi-Divi | ton | 60.00 | 65.00 |
| Flavine | lb. | .59 | .80 |
| Eosine | lb. | 9.00 | 10.50 |
| Fustic stick | ton | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| Young, root | ton | 100.00 | 120.00 |
| Gambier Spot | lb. | .14½ | .20 |
| Hyperic Wood, Chipped | lb. | .10 | .13 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.20 | 4.00 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 2.75 | 3.05 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | 2.60 | 3.00 |
| Madras | lb. | 1.45 | 1.50 |
| Synthetic (J) | lb. | — | — |
| Iron Nitrate, commercial | lb. | .02½ | .03 |
| True | lb. | .04½ | .06 |
| Logwood, stick | ton | — | — |
| Roots | ton | — | — |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .24 | .33 |
| Myrobalans | ton | 58.00 | 61.00 |
| Nigrosin | lb. | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| Nutmegs, blue Aleppo | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| Chinese | lb. | .22 | .28 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — |
| Quercitron | ton | 35.00 | 44.00 |
| Soluble, Blue | lb. | — | 2.50 |
| Sumac | ton | 80.00 | 84.00 |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .13 | .14 |
| Aleppy | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Pubna | lb. | — | — |
| China | lb. | .11 | .12 |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .14½ | .20 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .33 | .37 |

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------|-----|
| Barwood | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Camwood | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Fustic | lb. | .05 | .07 |
| Hyperic | lb. | .06 | .08 |
| Logwood | lb. | .09 | .15 |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .15 | .16 |

EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Archil, double | lb. | .40 | .41 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .45 | .46 |
| Barberry, French | lb. | .35 | .38 |
| Cutch, Catechu, dye | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Borneo | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| Mangrove | lb. | .12 | .15 |
| Fustic | lb. | .30 | .34 |
| Gall | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| Hematin Extract— | lb. | — | — |
| Contracts | lb. | .65 | .75 |
| Spot lots | lb. | .70 | .80 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .05½ | .06 |
| Indigo | lb. | .28 | .32 |
| Logwood, 51 deg.— | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| Spot lots | lb. | .70 | .80 |
| Mangrove | lb. | — | .15 |
| Oak | lb. | — | — |
| Osage Orange— | lb. | — | — |
| Powdered | lb. | — | .50 |
| Paste | lb. | .25 | .35 |
| Palmetto | lb. | — | — |
| Persian Berry | lb. | .20 | .24 |
| Quebracho, solid | lb. | .14½ | .15 |
| 51 deg. | lb. | .10½ | .11 |
| 42 deg. | lb. | .08½ | .09½ |
| Quercitron (bark)— | lb. | — | — |
| Orange | lb. | .25 | .30 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | .25 |
| Sumac | lb. | .12 | .16 |

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Cod, Newfoundland | gal. | .62 | .63 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | .60 | .61 |
| Cod Liver, Newf'land | bbl. | 120.00 | 125.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | 140.00 | 150.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| English | lb. | .07½ | .08½ |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| German | lb. | — | — |
| Neutral | lb. | — | — |
| Herring | gal. | .10 | .10½ |
| Horse | lb. | .96 | .98 |
| Lard, prime, winter | gal. | .91 | .94 |
| Off Prime | gal. | .84 | .87 |
| Extra, No. 1 | gal. | .81 | .82 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .79 | .80 |
| Menhaden, Northr. crude | gal. | — | — |
| South, crude | lb. | — | — |
| Brown, strained | gal. | .55 | .56 |
| Light, strained | lb. | .57 | .58 |
| Yellow bl'chd, winter | gal. | .59 | .60 |
| White, bleached, winter | gal. | .61 | .62 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | .94 | .95 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | .87 | .89 |
| Prime | gal. | .84 | .85 |
| Dark | gal. | .80 | .81 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .10½ | .12½ |
| Porpoise, body | gal. | — | — |
| Jaw | gal. | .08½ | .09½ |
| Red (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .09½ | .10 |
| Saponified | lb. | — | — |
| Seal, white | gal. | .07½ | .08 |
| Sod Oil | lb. | — | — |
| Sperm, bleached, winter | gal. | .77 | .78 |
| 38 deg., cold test | gal. | .75 | .76 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | .75 | .76 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg. | gal. | .73 | .74 |
| cold test | lb. | .13 | .13½ |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Double pressed | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Triple pressed | gal. | .85 | .86 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | .83 | .84 |
| Prime | gal. | .57 | .58 |
| Whale, natural winter | gal. | .59 | .60 |
| Bleached | gal. | .61 | .62 |
| Extra bleached | gal. | — | — |

VEGETABLE

| | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|
| Castor, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .20 | .29½ |
| Cases | lb. | .20 | .30 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .20 | .27 |
| Chaulmoogra | lb. | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| Cocoon Oil, Cochin | lb. | .17½ | .18½ |
| Ceylon | lb. | .16½ | .17 |
| Copa | lb. | .16½ | .17½ |
| Corn, refined | 100-lb. | 10.96 | 11.00 |
| Cottonseed, prime, yel. | lb. | .10½ | .10¾ |
| Summer, white | lb. | .10½ | .11¼ |
| Winter | lb. | .10½ | .11¼ |
| Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | .71 | .72 |
| Linseed, raw, car lots | gal. | — | .76 |
| 5 bbl. lots | gal. | — | .78 |
| Boiled, 5 bbl. lots | gal. | — | .79 |
| Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots | gal. | — | .80 |
| Mustard | gal. | — | — |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | .95 | .96 |
| Foots | lb. | .13½ | .13¾ |
| U.S.P. | lb. | 2.05 | 2.40 |
| Malaga, yellow | lb. | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Palm, Lagos | lb. | — | — |
| Commercial | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Prime, red | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Palm, kernel | lb. | .16 | .16½ |
| Peanut Oil, white | gal. | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| Pine Oil, white | lb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Yellow | lb. | .80 | .85 |
| Poppy | lb. | — | — |
| Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls. | gal. | — | — |
| Blown | gal. | — | — |
| Refined | gal. | — | — |
| Resin Oil, first rect | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| Second | gal. | .39 | .40 |
| Third | lb. | .50 | .51 |
| Sesame | lb. | 1.10 | 1.12 |
| Soya Bean, English | lb. | .09½ | .09½ |
| Manchurian | lb. | .09½ | .09½ |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist. | gal. | .40 | .45 |
| Commercial | lb. | .30 | .35 |

MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-----|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test | gal. | .12½ | .13 |
| 29 gravity, 15 cold test | gal. | .13 | .14 |
| Sommer | gal. | .12 | .13 |
| Cylinder, light filtered | gal. | .20 | .25 |
| Dark, filtered | gal. | .19 | .20 |
| Extra cold test | gal. | .26 | .29 |
| Dark steam refined | gal. | .14 | .16 |
| Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. | gal. | .25 | .27 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon, | gal. | — | — |
| Gravity | gal. | .20 | .21 |
| Gravity | gal. | .33 | .34 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity | gal. | .26 | .27 |
| 903@907 sp. gr. | gal. | .16 | .17 |
| Red Paraffin | gal. | .14 | .15 |
| Spindle, No. 1, filtered | gal. | .18 | .19 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .16 | .17 |

| | | | |
|-------------|------|-----|-----|
| No. 3 | gal. | .15 | .16 |
| No. 4 | gal. | .13 | .14 |

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------|------|
| Spirits Turpentine | gal. | .46½ | .47 |
| Pitch, prime | 200-lb. bbls. | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| Tar, pure | 50-gal. bbls. | 5.50 | 5.75 |
| Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls. | | 4.55 | 4.60 |

SHELLAC

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| D. C. | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Diamond "I" | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| V. S. O. | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Fine orange | lb. | .26 | .27 |
| Second orange | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| T. N. | lb. | .23 | .24 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Button Lac | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Bone, Dry | lb. | .31 | .32 |

SPICES

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Canton, rolls | lb. | .15½ | .15½ |
| Saigon, rolls | lb. | .57 | .58 |
| Capsicum, Japan | lb. | .17 | .17½ |
| Bombay | lb. | .19 | .19½ |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .19 | .19½ |
| Chillies, Japan | lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Mombassa | lb. | .38 | .39 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .21 | .23 |
| Cloves, Amboyna | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Penang | lb. | .35 | .36 |
| Zanzibar | lb. | .17 | .17½ |
| Ginger, Jamaica | lb. | .18 | .19 |
| Ginger, grinding | lb. | .15½ | .16 |
| African | lb. | .10½ | .10½ |
| Cochin | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| Japan | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Mace, Banda | lb. | — | .68 |
| Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | — | .61 |
| Nutmegs, 110s | lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Paprika, Spanish | lb. | .16½ | .17 |
| Hungarian | lb. | — | .30 |
| Pepper, black, Sing | lb. | .17½ | .17½ |
| White | lb. | .22 | .22½ |
| Pimento | lb. | .05½ | .06½ |

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas | short ton | — | — |
| Mills, New Orleans | — | — | — |
| Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | 30.50 | — | 31.00 |
| Montgomery | — | — | — |
| New Orleans | lb. | 28.00 | 32.00 |
| Corn Cake | short ton | — | 28.50 |
| Meal | — | — | 30.60 |
| Linseed Cake | short ton | — | 25.00 |
| Meal | — | — | 28.00 |

SALT PRODUCTS

| | | | |
|---|---------------|------|------|
| Salt, fine, Empire City, 280-lb. bbls. | — | 2.13 | — |
| Fine | 200-lb. sacks | — | 1.34 |
| Turk's Island— | — | — | — |
| Coarse | 140-lb. bags | — | .84 |
| Mineral | 140-lb. bags | — | 1.10 |
| Coarse, ground | 200-lb. bags | — | 1.45 |
| Rock, lump | 200-lb. bags | — | .70 |
| Salt Cake, bulk | lb. | .60 | — |

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Centrifugals— | gal. | .38 | .40 |
| Prime | gal. | .40 | .45 |
| Open kettle | gal. | .18 | .20 |
| Blackstrap | gal. | .22 | .24 |
| Sugar Syrup, common | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Medium | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Fancy | lb. | — | — |
| Honey— | — | — | — |
| Clear Comb, fancy | lb. | .13 | .14 |
| Clover, lower grades | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| Extracted | lb. | .06 | .07½ |
| Buckwheat ext. | lb. | .06 | .06½ |
| Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. | lb. | 2.31 | 2.32 |

COCOA

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| Caracas | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| Bahia | lb. | .15½ | .16½ |
| Cuban | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Trinidad | lb. | .15½ | .16½ |
| Haiti | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .20 | .21 |

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Ar. Fed-War- | — | — | — |
| Amer. Nat'l. eral ner | — | — | — |
| Powdered | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.50 |
| XXXX | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.55 |
| Confectioners' A | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.30 |
| Standard gran. | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.45 |
| Fine gran. | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.40 |

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|--|------|---------|--|------|------|
| Acacia, select, white.....lb. | .55 | -.66 | Acid, Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | 4.50 | -.470 | Ammonium Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .12 | -.15 |
| 1st select powdered.....lb. | .60 | -.70 | Bulk.....lb. | 4.35 | -.455 | Fluoride.....lb. | .50 | -.58 |
| Fine granulated 1st.....lb. | .60 | -.70 | From Gaultheria, oz.....v. | .35 | -.40 | Hypophosph. (1-lb. 1.95).....oz. | .15 | -.18 |
| Seconds.....lb. | .45 | -.50 | Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb. | .45 | -.50 | Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. | | |
| Sorts.....lb. | .34 | -.36 | Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) | | | 15.....lb. | | -.30 |
| Acetanilid.....lb. | 2.60 | 2.80 | Less.....lb. | .08 | -.09 | Iodide.....lb. | 5.25 | 5.55 |
| Sorts, sifted.....lb. | .36 | -.38 | C. P.....lb. | .15 | -.22 | Molybdate.....oz. | .40 | -.45 |
| Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb. | .60 | -.65 | Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb. | .14 | -.18 | Muriate.....lb. | .22 | -.24 |
| Technical.....lb. | .55 | -.60 | Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb. | 1.20 | 1.35 | Com'l Gran.....lb. | .12 | -.18 |
| Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea. | 3.50 | 3.75 | Medicinal.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.45 | C. P. Gran.....lb. | .24 | -.26 |
| 2-oz.....ea. | | 1.40 | Powdered.....lb. | .74 | -.83 | Powdered.....lb. | .25 | -.28 |
| Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz. | 1.75 | 2.85 | Tartaric, cryst.....lb. | .85 | -.90 | Nitrate, cryst.....lb. | .35 | -.38 |
| Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz. | | 5.25 | Powdered.....lb. | .87 | -.92 | Granulated.....lb. | .35 | -.38 |
| Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040).....lb. | .16 | -.20 | Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .30 | -.38 | Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | 1.10 | 1.60 |
| U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb. | .18 | -.24 | Acidol.....oz. | | 3.50 | Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.65 |
| U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb. | .58 | -.65 | Aconin.....lb. | | | 1 oz., c.v. 4.....lb. | .60 | -.70 |
| Benzoic, Eng. true.....oz. | .60 | -.65 | Aconite lvs., Eng. 1-lb. b.....lb. | | | Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | 3.25 | 3.75 |
| Boracic, cryst.....lb. | .17 | -.21 | Leaves, German.....lb. | .20 | -.22 | Salicylate.....lb. | .06 | -.16 |
| From Toluol.....lb. | 7.60 | 8.00 | Powdered.....lb. | .26 | -.30 | Sulphate.....lb. | .25 | -.28 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .18 | -.22 | Root, English.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.00 | Pure, resub.....lb. | | 2.00 |
| Impalp.....lb. | .25 | -.30 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.15 | 1.15 | Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb. | | 2.00 |
| Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb. | | 2.70 | Root, German.....lb. | .78 | -.88 | 1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz. | | 2.20 |
| Cacodylic.....oz. | | 2.00 | Powdered.....lb. | .90 | 1.00 | Amyl Acetate.....gal. | 5.60 | 5.80 |
| Camphoric.....lb. | 4.45 | 4.75 | Aconitine, Amorp. 1/4 oz. v.....ea. | 1.75 | 2.25 | Technical.....lb. | .75 | -.85 |
| Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb. | 1.05 | 1.10 | Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.....ea. | 1.00 | 1.00 | Anaesthesin.....oz. | | 1.00 |
| 10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb. | 1.10 | 1.15 | Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea. | | | Angelica Root, foreign.....lb. | .35 | -.40 |
| Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 | Adeps, Lanæ, Anhydrous.....lb. | 1.70 | 1.80 | Seed.....lb. | .75 | -.85 |
| Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal. | .40 | -.90 | Hydrous.....lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 | Anise Seed.....lb. | .20 | -.24 |
| Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .35 | -.40 | (See also Lanoline) | | | Star.....lb. | .35 | -.40 |
| Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .14 | -.15 | Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea. | .85 | 1.00 | Angostura Bark.....lb. | .45 | -.50 |
| 1-lb.....lb. | 1.65 | 1.75 | Adulor (developer) 16-oz. bottles | | | Annato Seed.....lb. | .15 | -.20 |
| C. P.....oz. | | 25 | incl. each.....ea. | | 10.00 | Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. | | 60 |
| Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz. | .40 | -.50 | Agar Agar.....lb. | .65 | -.85 | bottles.....ea. | | 17 |
| Cinnamic, pure.....lb. | 5.00 | 5.50 | Agaricin.....oz. | 1.20 | 1.30 | Antifebrin.....oz. | | 34 |
| Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz. | .26 | -.35 | Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle | | | Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. | | |
| Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .30 | -.30 | incl. each.....lb. | | 2.00 | (Sol'n Butter of Antimony) | | |
| Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb. | .68 | -.85 | 4-oz.....lb. | | 2.40 | Needle.....lb. | .52 | -.55 |
| Less than keg.....lb. | .80 | -.90 | 2-oz.....ea. | | .40 | Sulphurated (Kermes Min-eral) | | 1.50 |
| Granulated.....lb. | .90 | 1.00 | Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl. ea. | | 3.00 | Antipyrine.....oz. | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb. | | 1.50 | 10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea. | | .70 | Apioi, liquid, green.....oz. | | 35 |
| Gallic.....oz. | .15 | -.17 | Ainol.....oz. | 5.00 | 5.50 | Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4 oz. v.....ea. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| 1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | 1.20 | 1.60 | Alcohol, Absolute.....gal. | | 2.72 | Crystals, 1/4 oz. v.....ea. | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Glycerophosphoric.....oz. | .45 | -.50 | Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., | | 2.75 | Areca Nuts.....lb. | .18 | -.23 |
| Hippuric.....oz. | | | bbls.....gal. | 2.75 | 2.95 | Powdered.....lb. | .23 | -.28 |
| Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.....oz. | .35 | -.50 | Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.....gal. | 2.70 | 2.75 | Argyrol.....oz. | | |
| G.S. Vial.....oz. | .50 | -.52 | Less.....gal. | 2.73 | 2.85 | Aristochin (Bayer).....oz. | | 2.20 |
| Hydrobrom, conc. v.....oz. | .25 | -.30 | Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bls.....gal. | .64 | -.78 | Aristol, Bayer.....oz. | | 1.80 |
| Dil., U.S.P., 1-oz. v. incl. ea. | .15 | -.19 | Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal. | .75 | -.80 | Arnica Flowers.....lb. | .95 | 1.10 |
| lb. 1.10 | 1.20 | | Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb. | .70 | -.80 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.05 | 1.20 |
| Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P. | | .10 | Alkanet Root.....lb. | .80 | -.90 | Root.....lb. | .78 | -.85 |
| Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gutt. | | | Allspice, clean.....lb. | .11 | -.15 | Arrowroot, Amer.....lb. | .12 | -.14 |
| pch., bot.....lb. | 1.75 | 2.50 | Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb. | .43 | -.53 | Bermuda, true.....lb. | .55 | -.60 |
| 52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb. | .75 | -.85 | Sweet Jordan.....lb. | .43 | -.53 | Jamaica.....lb. | | |
| Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent. | | .12 | Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.30 | St. Vincent.....lb. | .14 | -.16 |
| U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz. | .06 | -.08 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 | Taylor's 1/4 lb. tin foil | | |
| Iodic.....oz. | | 1.25 | Cape.....lb. | .14 | -.18 | boxes, 12 lb.....lb. | .34 | -.37 |
| Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz. | .14 | -.22 | Powdered.....lb. | .40 | -.45 | Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz. | .45 | -.50 |
| lb. 2.50 | 2.60 | | Curacao, gourds.....lb. | .35 | -.40 | Iodide.....oz. | .45 | -.50 |
| Dilute.....oz. | .12 | -.15 | Socotrino, True.....lb. | .45 | -.52 | White, pow'd com'l.....lb. | .09 | -.12 |
| Molybdic, C.P.....lb. | 7.50 | 11.50 | Powdered.....lb. | .75 | 1.00 | Powdered, pure.....lb. | .16 | -.20 |
| Muriatic, conc., 20° (Carboys | | | Alolin, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .10 | -.12 | Yellow (Orpiment).....lb. | .18 | -.27 |
| 120 lbs. (4% c.).....lb. | .09 | -.10 | Alphozone.....oz. | 3.00 | 4.00 | Powdered, Medic.....lb. | .25 | -.30 |
| C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb. | .10 | -.15 | Althea Root, cut.....lb. | .75 | -.85 | Asafetida, good fair.....lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| Nitric, 36 deg. carboy.....lb. | | .09 | Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb. | .05 | -.06 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.30 | 1.45 |
| 36 deg., less.....lb. | .12 | -.14 | Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb. | .20 | -.28 | Aspirin.....oz. | | .85 |
| 38 deg., carboy.....lb. | .10 | -.11 | Ground, bbls. or less.....lb. | .06 | -.10 | 25 oz. lots.....oz. | | .88 |
| 38 deg., less.....lb. | .13 | -.19 | Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb. | .07 | -.16 | Tablets, per 100.....lb. | | 1.40 |
| C. P., carboy.....lb. | | .12 | Chrome.....lb. | .50 | | Atophan (S. & G.).....oz. | | 2.50 |
| C. P., less.....lb. | .15 | -.20 | Potash, gran., pure.....lb. | .20 | -.23 | Atropine, 1 gram.....oz. | 2.25 | 2.75 |
| Nitro-Muriatic.....lb. | .25 | -.30 | Powdered, pure.....lb. | .23 | -.26 | Sulphate, 1 gram.....oz. | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| Oleic, purified.....lb. | .30 | -.35 | Sodic, Technical.....lb. | .45 | -.50 | Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb. | .40 | -.45 |
| Oxalic.....lb. | .85 | -.90 | Aluminum Acetate.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.20 | Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb. | .90 | -.95 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .90 | -.95 | Metallic, powdered.....oz. | .14 | -.18 | Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb. | .90 | -.95 |
| Palmitic, (Technical).....lb. | .65 | -.70 | Sulphate, Com'l.....lb. | .09 | -.12 | Oregon.....lb. | .16 | -.20 |
| Phosphomolybdic.....oz. | .80 | -.85 | Cryst., C.P.....lb. | .55 | -.60 | Peru.....lb. | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| Phosphoric, diluted.....lb. | .14 | -.18 | Purified.....lb. | .20 | -.22 | Tolu.....lb. | .53 | -.58 |
| U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb. | .35 | -.45 | Aiypin.....oz. | | 4.10 | Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb. | .30 | -.35 |
| Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb. | .40 | -.45 | Ambergris, Black.....dr. | 2.50 | 2.65 | C. P.....lb. | .85 | 1.00 |
| Glacial sticks.....lb. | 1.00 | 2.25 | Ambergris, gray.....dr. | 4.00 | 6.00 | Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys. lb. | | .50 |
| Picric.....lb. | 1.75 | 1.90 | Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles | | | Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | .25 | -.42 |
| Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. | | | incl. each.....lb. | | Nominal | Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb. | .55 | -.60 |
| 1-oz. v.....oz. | .25 | -.30 | 1-oz. bottle incl.....lb. | .65 | -.75 | C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .25 | 1.00 |
| Pyroligneous, purified.....lb. | .18 | -.20 | Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb. | .05 | -.07 | Nitrate, powdered.....lb. | .35 | -.30 |
| Crude.....gal. | .30 | -.40 | 20 deg. Conc.....lb. | .07 | -.09 | Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | .40 | -.45 |
| | | | 26 deg. Conc.....lb. | .09 | -.15 | Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb. | .07 | -.10 |
| | | | Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb. | .35 | -.40 | Pure precip.....lb. | .25 | -.30 |
| | | | Powdered.....lb. | | .75 | Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....lb. | .60 | -.65 |
| | | | Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz. | .10 | -.14 | | | .10 |
| | | | Benzoate.....oz. | .36 | -.40 | Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb. | | .24 |
| | | | From true Benzoic A.....oz. | .40 | -.44 | Bayberry Bark, select.....lb. | .15 | -.19 |
| | | | Bichromate, C.P.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.50 | Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb. | .15 | -.20 |
| | | | Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. | 4.75 | 5.25 | Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal. | | 1.80 |
| | | | Carbonate, Jars.....lb. | .17 | -.22 | Less.....gal. | 1.90 | 2.25 |
| | | | Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.....lb. | .29 | -.34 | Beans, Calabar.....lb. | .38 | -.42 |
| | | | Powdered.....lb. | .22 | -.25 | Tonka, Angostura.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|---|-------|------------------------------------|-----|------|---|------|------------------------------------|---------|------|---|--------|
| Beans, Tonka, Para | lb. | .75 | — | .80 | Calcium Sulphocarbonate | oz. | .20 | — | .25 | Collodion, U.S.P., 1900..... | lb. | .49 | — | .60 |
| Surinam | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | Calendula Flowers | lb. | .75 | — | .90 | Flexible | lb. | .55 | — | .60 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.) | | | | | Colocynth, select | lb. | .45 | — | .60 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, long..... | lb. | 5.75 | — | 6.00 | Camphor, refined | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Pulp | lb. | .80 | — | .90 |
| Short | lb. | 4.50 | — | 5.50 | ¼-lb. squares | lb. | .56 | — | .66 | Colombo Root | lb. | .24 | — | .30 |
| Cuts | lb. | 4.25 | — | 4.75 | Powdered | lb. | .65 | — | .70 | Coltsfoot Leaves | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.50 | Japanese | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Comfrey Root, crushed | lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| So. American | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.75 | Monobromated | lb. | 4.50 | — | 5.00 | Condurango Bark, true | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Tahiti | lb. | 1.70 | — | 2.10 | Canary Seed, Sicily | lb. | .09 | — | .12 | Conium Leaves | lb. | .27 | — | .32 |
| Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot. | lb. | 2.15 | — | 2.30 | Smyrna | lb. | .09 | — | .10 | Seed | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| German | lb. | 2.25 | — | 2.50 | So. American | lb. | .30 | — | .34 | Copaiba, S. A. | lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| Root, German | lb. | 2.35 | — | 2.60 | Canela Bark, powdered | lb. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 | Para | lb. | .82 | — | .95 |
| Powdered | lb. | 8.00 | — | 9.50 | Cannabis Indica Herb | lb. | 9.00 | — | 9.50 | Copper, Acetate, distilled..... | lb. | .50 | — | .90 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | .30 | — | .40 | Cantharides, Russ., Sifted..... | lb. | 9.25 | — | 9.75 | Ammoniated | lb. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Benzine | gal. | 2.10 | — | 2.25 | Powdered | lb. | 1.70 | — | 1.80 | Carbonate | lb. | .45 | — | .60 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | .55 | — | .58 | Chinese | lb. | 1.85 | — | 1.95 | Chloride, pure, cryst..... | lb. | .60 | — | .65 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .65 | — | .68 | Powdered | lb. | .65 | — | .75 | Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4..... | oz. | .15 | — | .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.20 | Capsicin | lb. | .46 | — | .50 | 1-oz. c.v. 4..... | oz. | .46 | — | .50 |
| Benzonaphthol | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.50 | Capsicum | lb. | .22 | — | .30 | Iodide | oz. | .43 | — | .48 |
| Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ea. | oz. | .30 | — | .35 | Powdered | lb. | .24 | — | .34 | Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .30 | — | .35 | Caraway | lb. | .23 | — | .30 | Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .27 | — | .32 |
| Berberine Phosphate | lb. | 4.35 | — | 4.50 | Powdered | lb. | .85 | — | .95 | Sulphate (Blue Vit.) | lb. | .28 | — | .33 |
| Berberis Aquifolium | lb. | .43 | — | .43 | Carbon Disulphide | lb. | .95 | — | 1.05 | Barrels | lb. | .28 | — | .33 |
| Beta Eucaine (S. & G.) | lb. | .43 | — | .43 | Tetrachloride | lb. | .28 | — | .35 | Powdered | lb. | .28 | — | .33 |
| Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb. | lb. | .43 | — | .43 | Cardamom, Seed bleached..... | lb. | .28 | — | .35 | Copperas | 100lbs. | 2.00 | — | 2.50 |
| Bismuth, Betanaph. | oz. | .43 | — | .43 | Decorticated | lb. | .28 | — | .35 | Coriander | lb. | .10 | — | .14 |
| Bromide | oz. | .43 | — | .43 | Powdered | lb. | .28 | — | .35 | Powdered | lb. | .18 | — | .22 |
| Citrate and Ammonium..... | lb. | 5.50 | — | 5.65 | Carmine, No. 40 | oz. | .50 | — | .55 | Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer- | | | | |
| Oleate, 50 p.c. | oz. | 5.60 | — | 5.60 | Cascara Amarga | lb. | .65 | — | .75 | cury Bichloride) | | | | |
| Salicylate, 65 p.c. | lb. | 5.00 | — | 5.00 | Cascara Sagrada Bark | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Coto Bark | lb. | .35 | — | .45 |
| 40 p.c. | lb. | 5.50 | — | 6.35 | Cascarilla Bark | lb. | .21 | — | .25 | Cotoin, true, ¼ oz. v..... | oz. | — | — | .27.00 |
| Sub-benzoate | lb. | 4.35 | — | 4.50 | Cassia, China | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Cotton Root Bark | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.90 | — | 4.00 | Powdered | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Powdered | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 6.80 | — | 7.00 | Fistula | lb. | .20 | — | .23 | Couch Grass (Doggrass) | lb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.50 | Saigon, thin, select | lb. | .75 | — | .80 | Cramp Bark | lb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Tannate | oz. | .42 | — | .45 | Powdered | lb. | .65 | — | .80 | Coumarin | oz. | .75 | — | .85 |
| Valerate | oz. | .30 | — | .35 | Catechu, Medicinal | lb. | .27 | — | .30 | Cranesbill | lb. | .24 | — | .29 |
| Blackhaw Bark | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz..... | lb. | .40 | — | .44 | Powdered | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Bloodroot | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.30 | Celery Seed | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Cream Tartar, powdered..... | lb. | .50 | — | .55 |
| Blue Mass (Blue Pill) | lb. | 1.12 | — | 1.32 | Ceresin, white | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Creosote, Beechwood | oz. | .85 | — | .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.12 | — | 1.32 | Yellow | lb. | .85 | — | .90 | Carbonate | oz. | 1.30 | — | 2.00 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul- | | | | | Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .11 | — | .14 | Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) | oz. | .40 | — | .55 |
| phate) | | | | | Chalk, Precipitated, English, | | | | | Cubeb Berries, sifted..... | lb. | .62 | — | .70 |
| Bone, Cuttlefish | lb. | .40 | — | .55 | 7 lb. bags | lb. | .50 | — | .60 | Powdered | lb. | .70 | — | .78 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — | .90 | Prepared, Eng., Thomas, | | | | | Cudbear | lb. | .50 | — | .70 |
| Jeweller | lb. | .12 | — | .14 | 8 lb. box, white..... | box | .004 | — | .04 | Culver's Root | lb. | .22 | — | .27 |
| Boneset, Leaves and Tops..... | lb. | .10 | — | .12 | Pink | box | .004 | — | .04 | Cumin Seed | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Borax, Refined | lb. | .12 | — | .14 | White, bbls. | lb. | .85 | — | .95 | Cyanine, 15 gr. vial..... | ea. | — | — | — |
| Powdered | oz. | .45 | — | .50 | Chamomile Flowers, Hun..... | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Damiana Leaves | lb. | .20 | — | .24 |
| Bromalin | oz. | .45 | — | .50 | Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P..... | lb. | .12 | — | .18 | Dandelion Herb | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Bromoforn | lb. | .18 | — | .30 | Willow, powdered | lb. | .08 | — | .12 | Root | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Bromine | lb. | 1.35 | — | 1.40 | Wood, Powdered | lb. | .40 | — | .47 | Cut | lb. | .42 | — | .47 |
| Bryony Root | lb. | 1.45 | — | 1.55 | Cherry Laurel Leaves..... | lb. | .75 | — | .80 | Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr. | lb. | .25 | — | .32 |
| Buchu Leaves, long..... | lb. | 1.55 | — | 1.65 | Chicle | lb. | .12 | — | .13 | Dermatol | oz. | .19 | — | .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.40 | — | 1.50 | Chinoidine | oz. | .30 | — | .35 | Dextrine, yellow | lb. | .07 | — | .14 |
| Short | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 | Chinolins, pure | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | White | lb. | .09 | — | .15 |
| Buckthorn Bark | lb. | 1.05 | — | 1.15 | Chiretta | lb. | .200 | — | 2.30 | Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. | lb. | — | — | 10.00 |
| Buds, Balm of Gilead | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | incl. | lb. | — | — | .80 |
| Cassia | lb. | .24 | — | .30 | Chloral Hydrate, cryst | lb. | .50 | — | .60 | 1-oz. | lb. | — | — | .80 |
| Burdock Root, Crushed..... | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Chloroform | oz. | .50 | — | .60 | Digipuratam, ¼ oz..... | ea. | 1.70 | — | 1.70 |
| Seed | lb. | .50 | — | .60 | For Alcoholic Sol. | oz. | .40 | — | .50 | Digitalin, eighths | 11.00 | — | — | 16.00 |
| Cacao Butter, bulk..... | lb. | .50 | — | .60 | Chrysarobin | oz. | .40 | — | .50 | 15-gr. vials | ea. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Baker's A and white..... | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Cimicifugin | oz. | 1.00 | — | 1.00 | Digitalis Leaves, Eng..... | lb. | — | — | — |
| Dutch | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd..... | lb. | .32 | — | .36 | German | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.20 |
| Huyler's 12-lb. box..... | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Red | lb. | .40 | — | .44 | Powdered | lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 |
| Cadmium Iodide | lb. | 3.75 | — | 5.00 | Yellow, Calisaya | lb. | .40 | — | .45 | Pressed, ozs. | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.35 |
| Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9..... | lb. | 3.75 | — | 5.00 | Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure..... | oz. | .60 | — | .70 | Diogen, 16-oz. | oz. | — | — | .37 |
| 1-oz. c.v. 4..... | oz. | .40 | — | .40 | Salicylate | lb. | .56 | — | .60 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | — | .37 |
| Metal, sticks | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.50 | Sulphate | lb. | .22 | — | .30 | Dionin | oz. | — | — | 10.00 |
| Caffeine, pure | lb. | 19.00 | — | 21.00 | Cinchonine, Sulphate | oz. | .44 | — | .48 | Diuretin | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .85 | — | .95 | Salicylate | lb. | 1.80 | — | 2.00 | Dog Grass, cut | lb. | 2.65 | — | 2.75 |
| Bromide | oz. | .75 | — | .90 | Cinnabar | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Dover's Powder | lb. | .40 | — | .70 |
| Citrate | lb. | 10.50 | — | 11.25 | Powdered | lb. | .42 | — | .47 | Dragon's Blood powd..... | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.65 |
| Hydrobrom., gr. eff..... | lb. | .60 | — | .75 | Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle..... | lb. | — | — | .30 | Extra | lb. | 1.60 | — | 1.90 |
| Hydrochlor. (true salt)..... | oz. | .85 | — | .95 | 3-oz. bottle | ea. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 | Powdered | lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 |
| Sulphate, eighths | oz. | .90 | — | 1.10 | Civet | lb. | .26 | — | .33 | Reeds | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.50 |
| Valerate | oz. | 1.25 | — | 1.50 | Cloves, Zanzibar | lb. | .44 | — | .48 | Duotol | oz. | — | — | .40 |
| Calamine, Pink | lb. | .25 | — | .32 | Powdered, pure | lb. | .43 | — | .48 | Dwarf Elder | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Calamus Root, peeled | lb. | .27 | — | .32 | Cobalt, pos. (Fly Poison)..... | lb. | 6.00 | — | 6.30 | Echinacea Root | lb. | .30 | — | .33 |
| Powdered | lb. | .32 | — | .36 | Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v. oz. | oz. | .540 | — | .560 | Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. | lb. | — | — | 10.00 |
| White, peeled and split..... | lb. | 2.35 | — | 2.60 | Hydrochlor. crys., ozs..... | oz. | .560 | — | .580 | incl. | lb. | — | — | .80 |
| Calcium Benzoate | lb. | 4.50 | — | 4.75 | ¼ oz. vials | oz. | 1.00 | — | 1.10 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | — | .80 |
| Bromide | lb. | 10.10 | — | 11.25 | Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)..... | lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. | lb. | — | — | .45 |
| Chloride, crude | lb. | .10 | — | .17 | Caca Leaves, Huanuco | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Elaterin | oz. | — | — | .500 |
| Fused | lb. | .75 | — | .90 | Truxillo | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Elaterium | oz. | .70 | — | .90 |
| Granulated | lb. | .15 | — | .22 | Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)..... | lb. | .90 | — | .95 | Elderberries | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Formate | oz. | .12 | — | .15 | Powdered | lb. | .90 | — | .95 | Flowers, pressed | lb. | .32 | — | .37 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .15 | — | .18 | Cochineal, Honduras | lb. | .90 | — | .95 | Juice, Sambuci | lb. | .30 | — | .30 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.05 | — | 1.15 | Powdered | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | Elecampane Root | lb. | .20 | — | .30 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.25 | — | 5.90 | Codeine | oz. | 9.00 | — | 9.40 | Ground | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Lactate | oz. | .12 | — | .16 | Phosphate | oz. | 6.80 | — | 7.30 | Elm Bark, select | lb. | .28 | — | .33 |
| Lactophosphate Sol. | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 | Sulphate | oz. | 7.20 | — | 7.30 | Ground, pure | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Permanganate | oz. | .30 | — | .40 | Cobalt Root, black | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Powdered, pure | lb. | .33 | — | .36 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .20 | — | 1.00 | Blue | lb. | .14 | — | .19 | Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea. | ea. | — | — | 4.00 |
| Sulphate, Precip., pure..... | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Colchicum Root | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 | Eosine | oz. | — | — | .80 |
| Sulphite | lb. | .14 | — | .18 | Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | — | 1.60 | Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph) | | | | |
| | | | | | Seed | lb. | — | — | — | Ergot, Russia | lb. | .95 | — | 1.05 |
| | | | | | Powdered | lb. | — | — | — | Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — | 1.15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v. ea. | | — | — | — |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v...ea. | — 1.25 | Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb. | .15 — .18 | Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca- | torius).....oz. | .10 — .12 |
| Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.....ea. | — .75 | Powdered.....lb. | .18 — .20 | Job's Tears.....lb. | .40 — .45 | |
| Ether, Acetic.....lb. | .50 — .55 | Hemlock Gum.....lb. | 1.00 — 1.10 | Juniper Berries.....lb. | .10 — .12 | |
| Chloric, U.S.P.....lb. | .60 — .80 | Hemogallol.....oz. | .80 — .85 | Kamala.....lb. | 2.00 — 2.10 | |
| Hydrobromide, H.P.....oz. | .55 — .60 | Hemoglobin.....oz. | .30 — .35 | Powdered.....lb. | 2.10 — 2.20 | |
| Nitrous Conct.....lb. | .80 — 1.10 | Hemol.....oz. | .80 — .85 | Purified.....lb. | .07 — .08 | |
| U.S.P.....lb. | .27 — .51 | Hemp Seed.....lb. | .08 — .10 | Kaolin.....lb. | .07 — .08 | |
| U.S.P., 1880.....lb. | .30 — .36 | Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb. | 1.40 — 1.50 | Kava Kava.....lb. | .26 — .30 | |
| Washed.....lb. | .32 — .37 | Seed.....lb. | 1.45 — 1.60 | Kino.....lb. | .55 — .60 | |
| Valerianic.....oz. | .35 — .40 | Powdered.....lb. | .40 — .45 | Powdered.....lb. | .65 — .70 | |
| Eucaene Hydrochlor.....oz. | 3.50 — 3.60 | Henna Leaves.....lb. | .22 — .28 | Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb. | .30 — .35 | |
| Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz. | .10 — .12 | Hydrochloride.....lb. | .40 — .44 | Powdered.....lb. | .36 — .40 | |
| Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb. | .15 — .20 | Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v...ea. | 1.00 — 1.12 | Kousso, powdered.....lb. | .65 — .75 | |
| Eudoxine.....oz. | 2.10 — 2.15 | Hexamethylenamine.....lb. | .35 — .40 | Lactucarium.....lb. | 4.50 — 7.50 | |
| Eunonym (Ecler. powd.).....oz. | .40 — .45 | Holocain, 1 gr. vials.....ea. | .35 — .40 | Lactophenol.....oz. | 1.00 — 1.05 | |
| Euphorbia.....lb. | .34 — .38 | Homatropin Alk.....gr. | .22 — .28 | Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb. | .38 — .45 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .40 — .45 | Hydrobromide.....gr. | .22 — .28 | Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb. | — | |
| Euphorine.....oz. | 1.25 — 1.30 | Hydrochloride.....gr. | .40 — .44 | Anhydrous.....lb. | — | |
| Euquinine.....oz. | 1.80 — 1.85 | Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr. | .40 — .44 | "Leibreich".....lb. | — | |
| Europheon.....oz. | 1.40 — 1.45 | Honey, strained.....lb. | .12 — .15 | Anhydrous.....lb. | — | |
| Exalgine.....oz. | 1.40 — 1.45 | Hops, select (1915).....lb. | .36 — .44 | Lanum, "Merck".....lb. | — 1.30 | |
| Fennel Seed.....lb. | .25 — .30 | Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb. | .39 — .46 | Anhydrous.....lb. | — 1.80 | |
| Ferripyrin (Hochst).....oz. | — 1.50 | Horehound Leaves.....lb. | .40 — .45 | (See also Adeps Lanne) | | |
| Ferrus Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. | — 1.50 | Hydracetin.....oz. | 2.00 — 2.05 | Larkspur Seed.....lb. | .36 — .43 | |
| c.b. 9.....oz. | — .15 | Hydrangea Root.....lb. | .22 — .25 | Powdered.....lb. | .44 — .49 | |
| 1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz. | — .15 | Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz. | 28.00 — 30.00 | Lavender Flowers.....lb. | .32 — .38 | |
| Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls. | — 10.50 | Hydrochloride.....oz. | 28.00 — 30.00 | Extra.....lb. | .36 — .40 | |
| Less.....lb. | .07 — .09 | Sulphate.....oz. | 28.00 — 30.00 | Hand picked.....lb. | .40 — .45 | |
| Ground.....lb. | .07 — .10 | Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, | | Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb. | .23 — .35 | |
| Foenugreek Seed.....lb. | .07 — .09 | 5-gr. v.....ea. | — .55 | Carbonate, Medicinal.....lb. | .54 — .60 | |
| Ground.....lb. | .08 — .10 | Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car- | | Chloride.....lb. | .65 — .75 | |
| Formaldehyde.....lb. | .12 — .25 | tons incl.....lb. | 7.50 — 8.00 | Iodide, powdered.....oz. | .35 — .38 | |
| Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.....lb. | — .20 | Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me- | | Nitrate.....lb. | .23 — .40 | |
| 1/4-lb. c.b. inc.....lb. | — .50 | dical.....lb. | .25 — .35 | Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz. | .20 — .25 | |
| Fuller's Earth.....lb. | .05 — .08 | Sol. Technical.....lb. | — | Leeches, best Swedish.....ea. | .12 — .15 | |
| Fustic, chips.....lb. | .06 — .08 | Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v-gr. | .32 — .37 | Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb. | .15 — .20 | |
| Gaduoil.....oz. | — .55 | Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. | | Ground.....lb. | .20 — .25 | |
| Galangal Root, selected.....lb. | .22 — .28 | vials.....ea. | — 3.75 | Lenigallol.....oz. | 1.00 — 1.05 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .28 — .34 | Crystal, white.....gr. | .30 — .40 | Licorice, Corig.....lb. | .45 — .50 | |
| Galbanum, strained.....lb. | 1.15 — 1.25 | Hydrobromide.....gr. | .16 — .20 | Mass.....lb. | .44 — .49 | |
| Gambier.....lb. | .20 — .24 | Hypnone.....oz. | 2.15 — 2.20 | Powdered.....lb. | .56 — .65 | |
| Gamboge, blocky.....lb. | 1.10 — 1.20 | Iceland Moss.....lb. | .18 — .20 | Root, Russian, cut.....lb. | .47 — .75 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 1.15 — 1.25 | Ichthalbin.....oz. | .90 — 1.05 | Powdered.....lb. | .55 — .60 | |
| Select, Pipe, bright.....string | 1.30 — 1.40 | Tab., 5 gr.100s | — | Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb. | .34 — .40 | |
| Garlic, on strings.....string | .25 — .30 | Ichthyol.....lb. | — | Powdered.....lb. | .30 — .35 | |
| Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) | | Imogen, 1-lb.....lb. | .30 — .35 | Lilacine.....oz. | .75 — .90 | |
| Gelatin, Pink.....lb. | 1.00 — 1.10 | Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb. | 3.60 — 4.50 | Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb. | .10 — .16 | |
| Gold.....lb. | .85 — .95 | Madras.....lb. | 1.70 — 1.75 | Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4-lb.....lb. | .13 — .17 | |
| Silver.....lb. | .80 — .90 | Insect Powder.....lb. | .50 — .60 | Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb. | — .50 | |
| Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz. | — 5.25 | Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.....lb. | .65 — .75 | Litharge.....oz. | .12 — .18 | |
| Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, | | Iodine Bromide.....oz. | .45 — .55 | Lithium, Acetate.....lb. | .25 — .30 | |
| Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea. | — 5.00 | Resublimed.....lb. | 5.00 — 5.55 | Benzoate.....lb. | 8.40 — 8.50 | |
| Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea. | — .20 | Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz. | 5.65 — 6.10 | Bitartrate.....oz. | .25 — .30 | |
| Gelsemium Root.....lb. | .16 — .20 | 25 p.c.....oz. | .60 — .64 | Bromide.....lb. | 7.50 — 8.00 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .25 — .30 | Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb. | 5.65 — 6.10 | Carbonate.....lb. | 1.40 — 1.50 | |
| Gentian Root.....lb. | .38 — .43 | Deodorized.....oz. | .60 — .64 | Chloride.....oz. | .24 — .28 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .43 — .48 | Iodol.....oz. | 1.25 — 1.30 | Citrate.....lb. | 1.70 — 1.85 | |
| Ginger Root, African.....lb. | .16 — .18 | Iodothyrene, 1/4-oz. vials.....oz. | 3.90 — 3.95 | Glycerophosphate.....oz. | .35 — .40 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .19 — .22 | Ipecac Root, Carthage.....lb. | 3.05 — 3.15 | Iodide.....oz. | .58 — .60 | |
| Jamaica, bleached.....lb. | .30 — .32 | Powdered.....lb. | 3.20 — 3.30 | Salicylate.....lb. | 5.90 — 6.60 | |
| Ground.....lb. | .32 — .34 | Rio.....lb. | 4.50 — 4.65 | Lobelia Herb.....lb. | .20 — .25 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .34 — .36 | Irish Moss, bleached.....lb. | .20 — .25 | Powdered.....lb. | .25 — .30 | |
| Ginseng.....lb. | 7.50 — 8.50 | Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz. | .60 — .65 | Seed, clean.....lb. | .33 — .36 | |
| Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sul- | | Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz. | .14 — .16 | Powdered.....lb. | .40 — .45 | |
| phate).....lb. | .08 — .12 | Benzoate.....oz. | .40 — .50 | London-Purple.....lb. | .14 — .18 | |
| Glucose.....lb. | 3.75 — 4.00 | Bromide.....oz. | .35 — .40 | Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb. | .90 — 1.00 | |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums | | Chloride cryst., U.S.P.....lb. | .30 — .40 | Seed.....lb. | .60 — .70 | |
| and bbls. added.....lb. | .62 — .63 | Citrate, U. S. P.....lb. | .93 — .98 | Lupulin.....lb. | 2.50 — 2.60 | |
| in cans.....lb. | .63 — .65 | and Ammonia, Sol.....lb. | .83 — .93 | Lyceol.....oz. | 4.25 — 4.35 | |
| Less.....lb. | .70 — .80 | and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. | | Lycopodium.....lb. | 3.60 — 3.75 | |
| Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. | | (12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb. | 3.25 — 4.00 | Mace, whole.....lb. | .75 — .85 | |
| incl.....lb. | — 9.00 | Quin. & Strychnine.....lb. | 3.75 — 4.50 | Madder, Dutch.....lb. | .35 — .50 | |
| 1-oz.....oz. | — .80 | Hypophosphite.....lb. | 1.75 — 1.85 | Powdered.....lb. | .85 — .90 | |
| Goa Powder.....lb. | 6.00 — 6.50 | Iodide.....oz. | .35 — .40 | Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz. | .45 — .50 | |
| Gold and Sodium Chloride, | | Syrup.....lb. | .40 — .45 | Calcined.....lb. | .55 — .65 | |
| U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz. | 2.80 — 3.40 | Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb. | .27 — .30 | Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb. | .19 — .24 | |
| Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb. | 1.20 — 1.40 | Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz. | .18 — .20 | 2 ozs.....lb. | .20 — .25 | |
| Golden Seal Root.....lb. | 5.25 — 5.40 | Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb. | .85 — .90 | Powdered.....lb. | .20 — .25 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 5.50 — 5.75 | U.S.P. Scales.....lb. | .90 — .94 | Ponderous.....lb. | .80 — .85 | |
| Grains of Paradise.....lb. | 1.35 — 1.50 | Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .35 — .40 | Glycerophosphate.....oz. | .32 — .33 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 1.40 — 1.55 | Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb. | .30 — .40 | Hypophosphite, pure.....lb. | 1.75 — 1.90 | |
| Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb. | .20 — .25 | Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb. | .80 — .93 | Lactate.....oz. | .25 — .30 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .27 — .32 | Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb. | .58 — .90 | Metal, Powdered.....oz. | .57 — .65 | |
| Squarrosa.....lb. | .30 — .40 | Salicylate.....oz. | .15 — .20 | Ribbon.....oz. | .75 — .95 | |
| Guaiaac, Resin.....lb. | .35 — .50 | Sesquichloride.....lb. | .30 — .35 | Peroxide.....lb. | 2.00 — 2.05 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .45 — .65 | Solution.....lb. | .09 — .15 | Phosphate, pure.....oz. | .06 — .08 | |
| Wood rasped.....lb. | .03 — .06 | Subsulphate.....lb. | .20 — .27 | Salicylate.....lb. | — | |
| Guaiaac liquid.....oz. | 3.00 — 3.25 | Solution (Monsel's).....lb. | .12 — .15 | Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb. | .0494 — .10 | |
| Carbonate.....oz. | — 1.60 | Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs. | 1.50 — 2.00 | C. P. Crystals.....lb. | .18 — .20 | |
| Salicyl (Guaiaac. Salol).....oz. | — 1.34 | Cryst., pure.....lb. | .08 — .12 | Dried.....lb. | .14 — .18 | |
| Valerianate (Geosote).....oz. | — 1.45 | Dried.....lb. | .15 — .18 | Malva Flowers, large.....lb. | 1.90 — 2.10 | |
| Guarana (Paullinia).....lb. | 1.45 — 1.55 | Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb. | .80 — .90 | Blue, small.....lb. | .45 — .50 | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 1.65 — 1.70 | and Potass., Scales.....lb. | .80 — .90 | Manacra Root.....lb. | .18 — .20 | |
| Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz. | .20 — .25 | Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb. | .30 — .35 | Powdered.....lb. | .23 — .25 | |
| Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb. | 1.50 — 1.75 | Valerate.....oz. | .40 — .45 | Manganese, Bromide.....oz. | .40 — .45 | |
| Sheet.....lb. | 1.50 — 1.75 | Isinglass, Russian.....lb. | 7.50 — 7.80 | Carbonate, crys., med.....oz. | .10 — .15 | |
| Heliosol.....oz. | — 1.75 | Jaborandi Leaves.....lb. | .30 — .35 | Chloride, crys.,.....lb. | .35 — .45 | |
| Heliotropia.....oz. | — .80 | Jalap Root, selected.....lb. | .20 — .25 | Glycerophosphate.....oz. | .32 — .36 | |
| Helmitol.....oz. | — .60 | Powdered.....lb. | .28 — .32 | Hypophosphite.....lb. | 1.75 — 1.90 | |
| Helonias Root.....lb. | .65 — .70 | Jamaica Dogwood.....lb. | .20 — .25 | Lactate.....oz. | — .25 | |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|--|-------|---------|--|--------|--------|
| Manganese, Oxid black, powd. lb. | .24 | — .30 | Oil, Erigeron, true, lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 | Orris, Florentine lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Peroxide, pure lb. | .75 | — .75 | Eucalyptus lb. | .80 | — 1.20 | Select Finger lb. | 2.60 | — 2.80 |
| Sulph., pure crys. lb. | .60 | — .70 | Fennel Seed, pure lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 | Verona lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Manna, flake, large lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 | Fusel, Crude gal. | 4.80 | — 5.00 | Orthoform oz. | — | 1.40 |
| Small lb. | .95 | — 1.05 | Gaultheria Leaf lb. | 5.15 | — 5.40 | Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles | | |
| Marjoram Leaves, Ger. lb. | .28 | — .54 | Geranium, Rose, Nat'l lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 | incl. lb. | —10.00 | |
| Mastic lb. | .65 | — .75 | Turkish lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 | 1-oz. oz. | — .80 | |
| Latic leaves lb. | .45 | — .50 | Ginger lb. | .45 | — .50 | Ortol Bisulphate, tubes, set | — .50 | |
| Menthyl, cryst. lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 | Gingergrass lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 | Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. lb. | 2.00 | |
| Mercury lb. | 2.20 | — 2.35 | Haarlem, Dutch gross | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Pancreatin, U.S.P. lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Ammon. (pure precip.) lb. | 2.75 | — 2.95 | Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross | — | — | Paprika pods, Hungarian lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Bichloride (cor. sub.) lb. | 2.10 | — 2.30 | Regular gross | — | — | Paraffin lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Powdered lb. | 2.05 | — 2.25 | Capsules gross | — | — | Paraform oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Bisulphate lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 | Sylvestre's gross | — | — | Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. oz. | — | .75 |
| Chloride, mild (CaCl ₂) lb. | 2.35 | — 2.55 | Hemlock lb. | — | — | Pareira Brava Root lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Iodide, green, Protoc. lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 | Juniper Berries lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 | Paris Green lb. | .35 | — .44 |
| Red (Pre.) Biniodide lb. | 4.80 | — 5.00 | Wood lb. | .90 | — 1.35 | Parsley Seed lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Oxide, Red, (red pre.) lb. | 2.65 | — 2.85 | Lard lb. | .90 | — 1.10 | Patchouli Leaves lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Yellow lb. | .32 | — .34 | Lavender, Mitcham oz. | — | — | Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ea. | — | 1.00 |
| Salicylate lb. | .32 | — .36 | Flowers lb. | 4.50 | — 5.25 | Pellitory Root lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphate (Turp. M'l) lb. | 3.40 | — 3.55 | Garden, French lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 | Pennyroyal, Herb lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) oz. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | Spike lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 | Pepper, black, clean sift. lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Mesotan (25 oz. 42) oz. | — | — .47 | Lemon lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 | White lb. | .31 | — .36 |
| Metacarboll (devel.), 4-oz. oz. | — | — .40 | Lemongrass lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | Peppermint Herb, Germ. lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| 1-oz. oz. | — | — .75 | Limes, expressed lb. | 3.35 | — 3.45 | Leaves, pressed, ozs. lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Methylene Blue oz. | .75 | — 1.60 | Distilled lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Persian Berries lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Metol (developer), 16-oz. lb. | .08 | — .14 | Linseed, boiled gal. | .80 | — .93 | Petrolatum, U.S.P., white lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Millet Seed lb. | .08 | — .14 | Raw lb. | .79 | — .93 | Phenacetin (Bayer) lb. | — | 2.00 |
| German lb. | 7.60 | — 7.70 | Mace, distilled lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | Phosphophalein oz. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Morphine, Acet. 1/2 oz. v. oz. | 7.60 | — 7.70 | Expressed lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Phosphorus, Amorphous lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 | Male, Fern, Ethereal lb. | 9.00 | — 12.00 | Pichi Herb lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 | Mustard, artificial lb. | 22.00 | — 25.00 | Pilocarpine, Alk., pure, gr. | .10 | — .12 |
| Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 | Essential oz. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr. | .07 | — .08 |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.25 | Mirbane lb. | .42 | — .48 | Nitrate lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| 1/2 oz. vial. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 | Neatsfoot gal. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | Pink Root, true lb. | — | 1.00 |
| Valerate, 1/2 oz. v. oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 | Neroli, Bigarade, best. oz. | 4.00 | — 4.50 | Piperidine oz. | .55 | — .65 |
| Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans. lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 | Petale, extra oz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 | Piperin oz. | — | 4.25 |
| Powdered lb. | 2.20 | — 2.60 | Nutmeg lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Piperazine oz. | .32 | — .45 |
| Musk Root lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 | Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal. | 3.25 | — 3.50 | Pipsissewa Leaves lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Musk Seed lb. | .45 | — .50 | and 1 gal. cans. gal. | 3.10 | — 3.35 | Pitch, Burgundy lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Mustard Seed, black lb. | .22 | — .25 | 3 and 6 gal. cans. gal. | 1.40 | — 1.65 | Plaster, calcined bbl. | — | 2.50 |
| Ground lb. | .24 | — .27 | Malaga lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 | True, dentist's, sifted bbl. | — | 3.00 |
| White lb. | .35 | — .40 | Orange, bitter lb. | 2.45 | — 3.00 | Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials ea. | — | 2.75 |
| Ground lb. | .35 | — .40 | Sweet lb. | .35 | — .90 | Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials ea. | — | 50.00 |
| Myrrh (Gum-Resin) lb. | .30 | — .45 | Origanum lb. | .18 | — .20 | 1-oz. oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Naphthalene, flake or balls. lb. | .17 | — .25 | Palm, Lagos lb. | .18 | — .20 | Pleurisy Root lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Narcotine, pure, 1/2 oz. v. ea. | — | — 1.25 | Kernel lb. | .18 | — .20 | Plumbago, C.P. lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz. oz. | — | — .30 | Paraffin gal. | .40 | — .50 | Podophyllin (Resin) lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sul. lb. | .19 | — .21 | Light lb. | 4.00 | — 4.20 | Poke Berries lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Sulphate lb. | — | — .26 | Russian gal. | 1.15 | — 1.25 | Root lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Nirvanin oz. | — | — 3.50 | Patchouli oz. | .55 | — .62 | Powdered lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Novaspirin oz. | — | — 1.00 | Peach Kernels lb. | .90 | — 1.10 | Poppy Heads lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| 25-oz. lots oz. | — | — .90 | Peanut lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 | Seed, blue (Maw) lb. | .42 | — .44 |
| Tablets, 100s lb. | — | — 1.25 | Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.S.P.) lb. | — | — 3.90 | White lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Novocain oz. | — | — 3.25 | Peppermint, N. Y. lb. | 2.25 | — 2.35 | Potassa, Caustic, com. lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials ea. | — | — .75 | Hotchkiss lb. | 2.85 | — 3.00 | White, sticks lb. | 1.80 | — 2.50 |
| Nutgalls lb. | .40 | — .50 | Western lb. | 2.20 | — 2.30 | Potassium Acetate lb. | .30 | — .45 |
| Powdered lb. | .44 | — .52 | Petit Grain oz. | .50 | — .55 | Benzoate oz. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Nutmegs lb. | .45 | — .50 | Pimenta lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 | Bichromate lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Extra large lb. | .48 | — .52 | Pine Needles lb. | 1.10 | — 1.70 | Bisulphate, cryst. lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Nux Vomica lb. | .15 | — .20 | Poppy, true lb. | .30 | — .35 | C. P. lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Powdered lb. | .20 | — .25 | Rape Seed gal. | 1.35 | — 1.50 | Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd lb. | 5.50 | — 5.65 |
| Oil, Almond, bitter lb. | 14.00 | — 15.00 | Rhodium oz. | .30 | — .40 | Bromide lb. | 1.25 | — 1.45 |
| Without Acid lb. | 15.00 | — 16.00 | Rose, Kissanlik oz. | 14.00 | — 17.00 | Carbonate (Pearl Ash) lb. | 1.60 | — 1.80 |
| Almonds, sweet lb. | 1.05 | — 1.20 | Artificial oz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 | C.P. lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Amber, crude, dark lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Rosemary Flowers lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 | Refined (Sal Tartar) lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Rectified lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 | Trieste lb. | .75 | — .90 | Powdered lb. | .82 | — .87 |
| Aniseed, Star lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 | Rosin gal. | .35 | — .70 | Chloride, C.P. lb. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less. gal. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Rue, pure oz. | .40 | — .50 | Citrate lb. | 2.15 | — 2.40 |
| Bergamot lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 | Salad, Union Oil Co. gal. | .78 | — .95 | Glycerophosphate oz. | .25 | — .27 |
| Birch, Black (Betula) lb. | 3.10 | — 3.25 | Sandalwood, English lb. | 9.00 | — 9.25 | Hypophosphite lb. | 1.85 | — 1.95 |
| Cade lb. | .70 | — .80 | Sassafras lb. | .80 | — .90 | Iodide lb. | 4.90 | — 5.65 |
| Cajuput, bottles lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Savin lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 | Lactophosphate oz. | .20 | — .24 |
| Camphor lb. | .24 | — .30 | Spearmint, pure lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 | Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9-lb. lb. | 1.30 | — 1.75 |
| Caraway lb. | 3.00 | — 3.35 | Sperm, winter, blchd. gal. | .90 | — 1.00 | Nitrate lb. | .43 | — .53 |
| Cassia lb. | 1.40 | — 1.75 | Spruce lb. | .75 | — .90 | Powdered lb. | .37 | — .43 |
| Castor, American lb. | .32 | — .39 | Tansy lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | C. P. lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Cedar Leaves, pure lb. | .65 | — .75 | Tar, U.S.P. gal. | .40 | — .50 | Permanganate lb. | 2.25 | — 2.35 |
| Wood lb. | .26 | — .32 | Thyme, commercial lb. | .35 | — .75 | Pure, Powdered lb. | 2.35 | — 2.40 |
| Celery oz. | .85 | — .95 | Red, No. 1 lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 | Prussiate, red lb. | 7.00 | — 7.50 |
| Chaulmoogra lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | White lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | Yellow lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon oz. | 1.10 | — 1.20 | Whale lb. | .70 | — .75 | Salicylate oz. | .28 | — .32 |
| Citronella lb. | .57 | — .68 | Wine, Ethereal, light lb. | 3.00 | — 4.50 | Sulphate, powdered lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Cloves lb. | 1.58 | — 1.68 | Heavy, true, f. grapes lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 | C. P. lb. | .90 | — 1.30 |
| Cocunut, Cochin lb. | .26 | — .36 | Wintergreen lb. | 5.15 | — 5.40 | Sulphide lb. | 1.25 | — 1.75 |
| Ceylon lb. | .24 | — .32 | Synthetic lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Copra lb. | .20 | — .25 | Wormseed, Baltimore lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 | Prickly Ash Bark lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Cod liver, Newland gal. | 4.25 | — 4.75 | Wmwood, Amer., good lb. | 2.75 | — 2.85 | Powdered lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Norwegian gal. | 5.80 | — 6.10 | Yang Yang, true. oz. | — | — 6.00 | Berries lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Bbls. ea. | 160.00 | — 165.00 | Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4 mercury lb. | 1.40 | — 1.60 | Protargol oz. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| 1/2 bbls. ea. | 81.50 | — 84.00 | 1-3 Mercury lb. | 1.15 | — 1.35 | Pulsatilla Herb lb. | 4.20 | — 5.00 |
| Copaiba, pure lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Opium (Natural) lb. | 12.25 | — 12.50 | Pumpkin Seed lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Coriander oz. | 2.50 | — 2.75 | Granulated lb. | 13.75 | — 14.00 | Pyoktanin Blue oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal. | .90 | — 1.10 | U.S.P. Powdered lb. | 13.75 | — 14.00 | Pyridine oz. | — | .25 |
| Croton lb. | 1.20 | — 1.50 | Orange Flowers lb. | 1.80 | — 1.95 | | | |
| Cubeb lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 | Peel, Curacao lb. | .10 | — .18 | | | |
| Cumin lb. | 4.60 | — 4.85 | Orphol oz. | — | — | | | |
| Dill oz. | .40 | — .45 | | | | | | |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

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|--|--------|-------|------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10 | 12 | 15 | 6.00 | Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb. | 14 | 16 | Sunflower Seeds | 09 | 15 |
| Quassia, rasped | 12 | 15 | | Cut | 16 | 25 | Talcum, powdered | 04 | 06 |
| Powdered | 18 | 25 | | Powdered | 17 | 28 | Purified | 16 | 20 |
| Quebracho Bark | 60 | 65 | | Caustic, purified, fused.....lb. | 25 | 30 | Tamarinds | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Quince Seed | 1.00 | 1.10 | | Sodium, Acetate | 15 | 30 | Tannalbin | 02 | 35 |
| Quinidine, Alk., cryst | 1.50 | 1.60 | | Arsenate | 20 | 65 | Tannoform | 02 | 35 |
| Sulph. | 1.00 | 1.10 | | Arsenite, pure | 60 | 65 | Tar, Barbadoes | 60 | 70 |
| Quinine, Alkaloid | 1.20 | 1.30 | | Benzoate | 6.50 | 7.00 | No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz. | 85 | |
| Acetate | 1.25 | 1.30 | | Bicarbonate | 03 | 07 | Tartar Emetic | 65 | 80 |
| Bimuriate | 1.20 | 1.75 | | C.P., powdered | 10 | 14 | Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb. | 60 | 70 |
| Bisulphate | 85 | 95 | | Bichromate | 80 | 85 | Terpinol | 2.00 | |
| Carbolate | 1.22 | 1.25 | | Bitartrate | 90 | 1.20 | Theobromine | 1.70 | |
| Hydrobromide | 1.25 | 1.30 | | Bromide | 3.75 | 4.50 | Theocin | 2.70 | |
| Hydrochloride | 1.15 | 1.20 | | Cacodylate | 2.30 | 2.50 | Theophorin | 75 | |
| Lactate | 1.25 | 1.31 | | Carbon. (Sal. Soda).....100 lbs. | 1.75 | 2.00 | Thiosinamine | 8.50 | |
| Salicylate | 1.10 | 1.15 | | C.P., cryst., U.S.P.....lb. | 12 | 18 | 1-oz. c.v. inc.....oz. | 65 | |
| Sulphate, 100-oz. tins | 80 | 85 | | Dried, purified | 16 | 18 | Thiocarbamide | 1.60 | |
| 5-oz. tins | 85 | 90 | | Granulated | 02 1/4 | 04 | Thymol | 30 | 35 |
| 1-oz. vials | 90 | 1.00 | | Chlorate | 65 | 70 | Thymol | 12.50 | 13.50 |
| Tannate | 50 | 55 | | Chloride, C. P. | 18 | 20 | Iodide, U. S. P.....lb. | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| Valerate | 1.20 | 1.25 | | Cinnamate | 30 | 35 | Tilia Flowers, no leaves.....lb. | 60 | 65 |
| Rape Seed, English | 12 | 14 | | Citrate | 75 | 85 | With leaves | 55 | 60 |
| German | 10 | 12 | | Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz. | 15 | 20 | Tolypyrin | 1.25 | |
| Red Saunders | 14 | 16 | | Hypophosphite | 1.00 | 1.25 | Tormentilla Root | 40 | 50 |
| Resin, common | 06 | 08 | | Hyposulphite, cryst.....lb. | 04 | 06 | Triphenin | 50 | |
| Good, strained, per 280 lbs. | | | | Kegs, 112 lbs. | 02 1/4 | 03 | Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb. | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Powdered | 11 | 16 | | Granular | 02 1/4 | 06 | Aleppo, No. 1 | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Resorcin, pure white | 1.50 | 1.65 | | Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb. | 5.15 | 5.75 | Powdered | 2.60 | 3.35 |
| Rhatany Root | 90 | 1.00 | | Lactophosphate | 14 | 18 | Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz. | 38 | 42 |
| Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. | | | | Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb. | 70 | | Venice | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| incl. | 2.25 | | | Phosphate, cryst.....lb. | 08 | 12 | Artificial | 18 | 20 |
| 3-oz. bottle incl. | 75 | | | Pure, cryst.....lb. | 08 | 10 | Turkey Corn Root | 85 | 1.00 |
| Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles | | | | Recrystallized | 13 | 16 | Turmeric, powdered | 16 | 20 |
| incl. | | | | Dried | 24 | 42 | Unicorn Root, true | 28 | 38 |
| 1-oz. | | | | Phosphomolybdate | 45 | 50 | Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.oz. | 55 | |
| Rhubarb, Canton | 44 | 90 | | Salicylate | 4.50 | 4.75 | 1-lb. | 7.50 | |
| Clippings | 35 | 45 | | From Oil Wintergreen.....lb. | 5.00 | 6.00 | Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. | 45 | |
| Powdered | 35 | 95 | | Silicate, dry | 12 | 20 | Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb. | 5.75 | |
| Rochelle Salt | 37 | 42 | | Liquid | 04 | 08 | 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. | 45 | |
| Rose Leaves, pale | 200 | 2.15 | | Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb. | 04 | 05 | Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. | 50 | |
| Red | 25 | 30 | | Pure cryst.....lb. | 08 | 10 | Uva Ursi | 15 | 20 |
| Rosemary Flowers | 2.00 | 2.15 | | Dry | 08 | 12 | Valerian Root, English | 85 | 90 |
| Rubidium Bromide | 1.75 | 2.50 | | Sulphide | 40 | 48 | Powdered | 95 | 1.00 |
| Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea. | 2.25 | 2.50 | | Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.60 | German | 75 | 80 |
| Rotten Stone | 07 | 10 | | (Rochelle Salt) | 37 | 42 | Powdered | 85 | 90 |
| Sabadilla Seed | 32 | 37 | | Sparteum Sulph | 37 | 42 | Vanillin | 70 | 85 |
| Saccharin | 15.00 | 16.00 | | Spearment Leaves, ozs.....oz. | 34 | 38 | Veratrine | 2.40 | |
| Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb. | 1.50 | 1.55 | | Spermaceti, cakes | 36 | 38 | Veratrum Viride, Root | 15 | 20 |
| Spanish, true Valencia.....lb. | 11.50 | 11.75 | | Spikenard Root | 25 | 35 | Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Sage Leaves | 22 | 67 | | Spruce Gum | 1.00 | 1.10 | Veronal | 45 | |
| Domestic | 55 | 75 | | Extra | 1.50 | 1.65 | Tablets, 10's | 100s | 45 |
| St. John's Bread | 12 | 15 | | Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb. | 56 | 64 | Vervain Root | 30 | 40 |
| Salicin | 75 | 80 | | Aromatic | 50 | 55 | Violet Flowers | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Saliformin | 1.00 | | | Ether, comp. | 1.80 | | Wahoo, Bark of Root | 45 | 50 |
| Salipyrin | 80 | | | Nitrous, U.S.P. | 52 | 60 | Bark of Tree | 25 | 30 |
| Salol | 10.50 | 10.80 | | Spirits Turpentine | 56 1/4 | 68 | Walnut Leaves | 20 | 30 |
| Salophen | 1.00 | | | Squawvine Root | 18 | 25 | Water Pepper | 20 | 25 |
| Saloguinine | 1.25 | | | Squill Root, white | 22 | 25 | Wax, Bay | 30 | 33 |
| Sandalwood | 20 | 25 | | Stavesacre, seed | 58 | 65 | Bees, yellow | 42 | 50 |
| Ground | 25 | 30 | | Stillingia Root | 17 | 20 | White | 50 | 65 |
| Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb. | 40 | 50 | | Powdered | 23 | 26 | Carnauba, No. 1 | 52 | 64 |
| Santonin | 2.85 | 3.00 | | Storax, liquid | 1.25 | 1.35 | Japan | 25 | 28 |
| Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb. | 55 | 60 | | Stovain, 1/4 oz.....doz. | 9.00 | | White Hellebore, Root | 44 | 50 |
| Mexican, cut | 25 | 30 | | 1/2 oz.....doz. | 16.00 | | Powdered | 50 | 55 |
| Powdered | 30 | 35 | | Stramonium Leaves | 32 | 37 | White Pine Bark | 15 | 20 |
| Sassafras, Pith | 18 | 20 | | Powdered | 38 | 43 | Wild Cherry Bark | 12 | 16 |
| Bark | 20 | 26 | | Pressed, ozs. | 38 | 43 | Ground | 14 | 18 |
| Saw Palmetto Berries | 18 | 20 | | Seed | 20 | 22 | Willow Bark, black | 18 | |
| Scammony, Resin | 25 | 28 | | Powdered | 25 | 28 | White | 25 | |
| Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.oz. | 1.50 | | | Strontium Acetate | 11 | 15 | Wintergreen Leaves | 20 | 26 |
| Scopolamine Hydrobromide, | | | | Bromide | 4.25 | 4.50 | Winter's Bark | 65 | 75 |
| 15 gr. vial | 3.00 | 3.30 | | Iodide | 40 | 45 | Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- | | |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea. | 75 | 1.00 | | Lactate | 15 | 20 | ble Dist. | 70 | 80 |
| Senega Root | 60 | 65 | | Nitrate, dry | 70 | 75 | Barrels | 55 | 65 |
| Seidlitz Mixture | 28 1/4 | 37 | | Granular, C. P. | 75 | 80 | Witch Hazel Leaves | 15 | 20 |
| Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb. | 72 | 85 | | Salicylate | 3.25 | 3.75 | Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Powdered | 47 | 55 | | Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb. | 2.50 | 2.75 | Levant (Santonica) | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| Tinney, select | 50 | 58 | | Green | | | Wormwood Herb | 25 | 30 |
| Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb. | | | | Powdered | | | Xeroform | 02 | 42 |
| 3-oz. | | | | Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths.oz. | 1.90 | 2.00 | Yellow Dock Root | 16 | 22 |
| Sepia, True | 45 | | | Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.....oz. | 1.70 | 1.80 | Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | 50 | 70 |
| Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb. | 50 | 55 | | Glycerophosphate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz. | 3.05 | | Bromide | 40 | 45 |
| Silver, Chloride | 66 | 73 | | Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz. | 1.95 | | Chloride, fused | 32 | 39 |
| Cyanide | 1.04 | 1.10 | | Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.....oz. | 1.65 | | Granulated | 30 | 35 |
| Nitrate, cryst. | 48 | 52 | | Sublamine, S. & G.....oz. | 50 | | Iodide | 37 | 44 |
| Fused Cones | 53 | 60 | | Sugar of Milk, powd.....lb. | 24 | 26 | Metallic, C.P. | 45 | 1.00 |
| Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz. | 50 | 54 | | 1-lb. cartons | 25 | 28 | Gran., free from As. | 45 | 60 |
| Oxide | 1.00 | 1.05 | | Sulfonal, Bayer | 1.35 | | Hypophosphite | 25 | 30 |
| Simaruba, Bark of Root.....lb. | 24 | 30 | | L. & F. | | | Lactophosphate | | |
| Skullcap Leaves | 32 | 40 | | Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb. | 15.00 | 16.00 | Oxide, American, U.S.P.....lb. | 35 | 45 |
| Powdered | 29 | 34 | | Sulphonethylmeth., U.S.P.....lb. | 17.50 | 20.00 | Eng., Hubbs's | 50 | 55 |
| Skunk Cabbage | 20 | 25 | | Sulphur, Iodide | 35 | 42 | Permanganate | 45 | 60 |
| Snakeroot, Canada | 40 | 60 | | Flowers | 04 | 08 | Phosphide | 25 | 35 |
| Soap, Castile, green | 16 | 17 | | Lac. precipitated | 16 | 20 | Salicylate | | |
| Mottled, genuine | 15 | 17 | | Roll | 09 | 06 | Sulphate, crystals | 08 | 10 |
| White, Conti's | 18 | 20 | | Washed | 09 | 12 | C.P. | 18 | 20 |
| Powdered | 30 | 35 | | Sumac bark | 12 | 16 | | | |
| | | | | Summer Savory Leaves | 35 | 40 | | | |

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 18 to April 25, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ACIDS — 50 csks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chem. Works, Christiania. 20 bbls. tartaric, Bayard & Co., Naples. 9 carboys, Van Dyke & Co., Santiago. 6 csks. Lazard Freres, Marseilles. | DIVI-DIVI — 9,977 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao. 1,711 bgs. De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao. 1,650 bgs., A. Weil, Trinidad. 543 bgs. Graham Hinckley & Co., Trinidad. 954 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Porto Cabello. | 14 seroons, Central American Comm. Co., Central America. |
| AGAR-AGAR — 23 bbls. Greek Products Co., Calamata. | DYE — 7 bbls., Osborne & Co., Marseilles. | IRON — 20 csks. oxide, Stanley, Doggett & Co., Hull. 200 csks. oxide, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull. 30 csks. oxide, F. A. Reichard & Co., Liverpool. 25 csks. oxide, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool. 7 csks. oxide, Montag & Cassidy, Liverpool. |
| ALBUMEN — 56 cs. Dodwell & Co., Hankow. | DYESTUFFS — 600 bxs. 900 bxs. cutch, H. B. M. Consul, Liverpool. 168 bxs. cutch, W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool. | JUICES — 300 cs. lime, T. A. Hedley & Co., Liverpool. 8 csks. lime, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Kingston. 7 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Barbados. |
| ANILINE — 1 bx. 15 drs. 1 bbl., Rose & Frank Co., Tampico. | 250 bxs. cutch, Bredt & Co., Liverpool. 270 cs. gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore. 5 csks. cudbear, W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool. 131 cs. gambier, J. W. Phye & Co., Singapore. 10 csks. orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Bros., Liverpool. | LEAD — 2 cs. hydrate, Michelin Tire Co., Bordeaux. |
| ANNATTO — 2 bgs. United Fruit Co., Kingston. 112 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston. 110 bgs. F. De Mercado, Kingston. 100 bgs. American Trading Co., South Pacific ports. | CUTTLEFISH BONE — 30 straps, Stallman & Co., Marseilles. | LEAVES — 30 bs. buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Beira. 16 bs. buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Beira. 10 bs. buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Beira. 3 bs. medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Liverpool. 264 bs. laurel, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles. |
| ARSENIC — 1 csk. W. H. Wilson, London. | ESSENCES — 12½ bxs. bergamot G. Lueders & Co., Palermo. | 42 bs. laurel, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles. 7 cs. bloodsuckers, T. Demitracopoulos, Piræus. |
| BALSAM — 100 cs. copaiba, A. Held, Central America. 5 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Central America. 15 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Central America. 13 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America. | 100 cs., W. T. Raleigh & Co., Genoa. 150 pgs., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Genoa. 14 drs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Sourabaya. 6 drs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Batavia. 8 cs. orange, 13 cs. essential, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 20 bbls. essential, Lehn & Fink, Malaga. 1 cs. Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles. 10 cs. essential, Cia Morana, Marseilles. | LEECHES — 7 cs. blood suckers, T. Demitracopoulos, Piræus. |
| BARK — 1,312 bgs. mangrove, Cartagena. 533 bgs. mangrove, Edward Rapheal & Co., Trinidad. 3,102 bgs., H. Hammond & Co., Beira. 2,826 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Beira. 711 bgs., W. L. Montgomery & Co., Beira. 1 bg., Carleton & Moffat, Beira. 1,826 bgs., British Consul General, Beira. 8 bgs. cinchona, Kunhardt & Co., Colombia. | EXTRACTS — 20 csks. Lazard Freres, Bordeaux. 47,800 bgs. quebracho, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Trinidad. 66 pgs., E. & C. Chapel, Havre. | LICORICE — 100 cs. paste, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Geona. |
| BEANS — 1 cs. vanilla, R. Del Castillo & Co., Tampico. 3 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Tampico. 8 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., St. Lucia. 5 bxs. vanilla, A. D. Strauss & Co., St. Lucia. 3 cs. vanilla, H. Lange, St. Lucia. 1 bx. vanilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., St. Thomas. | FLOWERS — 1 cs. saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux. 1 cs. saffron, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bordeaux. 2 cs. saffron, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga. | LIME — 10 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Marseilles. |
| BERRIES — 200 bgs. juniper, Wm. F. Davis & Co., Leghorn. 100 bgs. juniper, Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn. 100 bgs. juniper, A. Stallman & Co., Leghorn. | GALL NUTS — 1,000 cs., Arnold, Karberg & Co., Liverpool. 650 csks., W. Beakers Aniline Chem. Works, Hankow. 100 csks. Powers, Weightman & Roesengarten, Hankow. 400 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hankow. | LOGWOOD — 100 tons, A. Rosenthal & Sons, Belize. 38 tons, H. Marquardt & Co., Belize. 44 tons, 3 cwt., A. M. Bloekie & Co., Kingston. 886,000 lbs. W. & A. Leaman, Miragoane, Del Carman. 20 tons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Laguna. 286 bgs. chipped, A. Rosenthal & Sons, Belize. 110 bgs. chipped, Egger & Heinlein, Belize. 121 bgs. chipped, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize. 50 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize. 20¼ tons straight, Atlantic Fruit Co., Port Antonio. 379 logs fustic, U. Cairo & Co., Puerto Cortez. 626 tons, root, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay. 52,500 pcs. (partly shortshipped) De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Port au Prince. 32 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay. |
| BLEACHING POWDER — 100 cs., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., Liverpool. 14 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull. | GUMS — 1,950 bgs. aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Beira. 3,050 bs., aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Beira. 25 cs. fragacanth, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London. 50 bgs. arabic, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London. 15 cs. mastic, Brown Bros. & Co., Piræus. 20 bbls. mastic, J. Albani & Co., Piræus. 100 cs. mastic, Nassiacos Import Co., Piræus. 60 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Mexican ports. 43 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Mexican ports. 11 bgs. tragacanth, Bernard Judea & Co., London. 16 bgs. chicle, Genl. Export & Comm. Co., Tampico. | MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS. — 29 pgs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London. 3 cs. pharmaceutical products, B. Hensel & Lorbacher Co., Bordeaux. 22 cs. medicine, J. Peroneni, Genoa. 43 cs. medicine, Bayer & Co., Batavia. 2 cs. drugs C. J. Wallan, Havre. 25 cs. drugs, The Bayer Co., Inc., Tampico. 6 csks. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles. |
| CALCIUM — 20 csks. ferro-cyanide, Brown Bros. & Co., London. | GLYCERIN — 100 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles. 30 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad. | MERCURY — 11½ sks., Wm. H. Knox & Co., South Pacific. 500 bottles, Dupont Le Nemours Powder Co. (Wilmington Del.) Liverpool. 4 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona. 12 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico. |
| CAMPOR — 4,092 cs. Mitsui & Co., Canton. 4,914 cs., Dodwell & Co., Canton. | HERBS — 17 pgs. medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles. | MYROBALANS — 3,672 bgs., British Consul General, Liverpool. |
| CARBONATE — 8 bbls. crystals, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool. | INDIGO — 51 chests, Giesenheimer & Co., London. 11 chests, J. L. Ransom, London. 9 bs., G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico. 32 bs., A. Klipstein & Co., Tampico. 24 bs. Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico. | NAPHTHALENE — 23 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., London. 39 csks., White Tar Co., Hull. 75 csks. flake, J. D. Leeming, Hull. |
| CARDAMOMS — 6 cs. McLaughlin, Gormeley, King Co., London. | IODINE — 79 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific. 3 csks., Neuss & Hesslein Co., Central America. | OILS — 25 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London. 10 bbls. paraffin, Oil Products Co., London. 50 cs. olive, C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux. 200 bbls. olive, Oil Seeds Co., Seville. 220 bbls. olive, John B. Dewnap, Seville. 300 bbls. sulphur, John B. Dewnap, Seville. 100 bbls. sulphur, Maynard & Childs, Seville. 77 bbls. sulphur, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Seville. 50 bbls. castor, Gen'l Castor Oil Co., Hull. 445 drs. cocconut, Nuccoa Butter Co., Sour |
| CASEIN — 70 bgs. Casein Mfg. Co., London. 150 csks. Nat'l City Bank, Bordeaux. | | |
| CHALK — 500 tons common, H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co., London. 25 csks., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool. | | |
| CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS — 20 cs. A. De Rostraining, Genoa. 4 cs. Fox Film Co., Kingston. 13 pgs., Hamilton Trust Co., Piræus. 4 cs. products, Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux. | | |
| COCHINEAL — 32 bgs. Galban & Co., Inc., Havana. | | |
| COPRA — 16 bgs. F. de Mercado, Kingston. 300 bgs., Pierce Mfg. Co., Trinidad. | | |

Importations—Cont'd

- abaya.
2 drs. citronella, Rockhill & Victor, Sourabaya.
12 drs. citronella, Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Batavia.
20 drs. citronella, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Batavia.
100 cs. olive, W. G. Mochring & Co., Genoa.
250 cs. olive, La Manna, Azema & Farman, Leghorn.
300 bbls. olive, Lekas & Drivas, Calamata.
190 csks. rapeseed, Dodwell & Co., Hankow.
7,000 cs. soya bean, Mitsui & Co., Darien.
100 bbls. green sulphur, J. Munroe & Co., Malaga.
200 bbls. olive, Oil Seeds Co., Malaga.
36 cs. castor oil, Young & Glenn, Tampico.
27 cs. linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
19 csks. coconut, G. Amsinck & Co., Demerara.
- OPIMUM**—
7 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.
7 cs. Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Co., Marseilles.
- PEEL**—
9 ba. orange, Weaver & Sterry, Malaga.
- PERFUMERY**—
1 cs. products, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
2 cs. products, J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux.
25 cs. 30 cs. Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
3 cs. E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux.
3 cs. Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux.
5 cs. B. E. Levy & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs. G. E. Meyer, Bordeaux.
1 cs. Elson & Brewer, Bordeaux.
10 cs. Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
14 cs. Elsen & Brewer, Inc., Havre.
1 cs. Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Havre.
600 cs. A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
1 cs. Angel Blanco, Barcelona.
- RICE POWDER**—
2 cs. 105 pgs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
- ROOTS**—
50 bbls. arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados.
4 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
18 bgs. ipecac, Schutte, Bunnemann & Co., Puerto Colombia.
122 bgs. orris, C. Torelli & Co., Leghorn.
115 bgs. orris, Smith & Schipper, Leghorn.
77 bgs. orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
54 bgs. orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.
2 bs. medicinal, Peck & Velsor, Liverpool.
1 bs. medicinal, S. B. Penick, Liverpool.
83 sks. briar, Brown Bros. & Co., Algiers.
275 bgs. canaigre, N. Moelhausen, Malaga.
61 bgs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Mexican ports.
500 bgs. sarsaparilla, E. Ruiz, Mexican ports.
50 bgs. sarsaparilla, E. Ruiz, Mexican ports.
8 bgs. sarsaparilla, Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico.
46 bgs. canaigre, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
39 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas del Toro, Tampico.
9 bgs. sarsaparilla, A. Rosenthal & Son, Santiago.
3 bs. medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Liverpool.
- SANTONIN**—
1 cs. crystals, McLaughlin, Gormeley, King Co., London.
- SEED**—
433 bgs. coriander, Archibald & Lewis, London.
120 sacks, mustard, John A. Kissock & Co., London.
68 bgs. poppy, 175 bgs. mustard, D. P. Cruikshank, London.
- 100 bs. mustard Old & Wallace, London.
30 bs. coriander, Frame & Co., London.
64,575 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
150 cs. star aniseed, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
90 cs. star aniseed, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Hongkong.
93 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
25 bgs. aniseed, V. A. Garcia, Malaga.
25 bgs. aniseed, O. Krauss, Matanzas.
- SILVER SULPHIDE**—
55 cases, A. Gibbs & Co., South Pacific ports.
- SOAP**—
10 cs. castile, O. Krauss, Matanzas.
9 cs. toilet, T. R. Arnold & Co., London.
60 cs., F. Boehm, Seville.
200 bxs. castile, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.
445 cs. castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona.
- SPICES**—
804 bs. cloves, L. German & Co., London.
196 bs. cloves, Frame & Co., London.
122 bgs. pepper, Van Loan & Co., London.
31 cs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., London.
5 cs. mace, John Kissock & Co., London.
25 cs. ginger, Ruykhaven & Co., London.
49 cs. 171 cs. nutmegs, Archibald & Lewis, London.
39 cs. nutmegs, Austin, Nichols & Co., London.
32 bgs. chillies, John Kissock & Co., London.
40 bgs. ginger, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
15 cs. nutmegs, 2 cs. mace, D. Heydeman, London.
541 bgs. pepper, McLaughlin, Gormeley, King Co., London.
640 cs. 452 bs. cassia, Dodwell & Co., Padang.
19 cs. mace, Winter, Son & Co., Padang.
918 bs. cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Padang.
1,200 bgs. pepper, S. & W. Birnbaum, Batavia.
300 bgs. pepper, Int'l Bkg. Company, Batavia.
1,500 bgs. pepper, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Batavia.
6,025 bgs. pepper, Hard & Rand, Batavia.
50 bgs. pimento, Textile Alliance Co., Port Antonio.
208 cs. 50 cs. mace, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
100 cs. nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
39 bgs. nutmegs, J. Kissock & Co., Singapore.
108 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore.
333 bgs. paprika, Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante.
25 bgs. paprika, Wertheimer & Son, Alicante.
100 bgs. paprika, Dietlin & Co., Alicante.
150 bgs. paprika, Goebano de Lues & Co., Alicante.
120 bgs. 141 bgs. paprika, E. E. Marks & Co., Alicante.
300 bgs. paprika, August Stauff, Alicante.
30 bgs. paprika, M. P. Kueyver & Co., Alicante.
7,000 bgs. paprika, Goebano de Lues & Co., Alicante.
750 bgs. paprika, G. De Luca & Co., Malaga.
75 bgs. 175 bgs. paprika, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga.
50 bgs. paprika, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Malaga.
175 bgs. paprika, L. Littlejohn & Co., Malaga.
90 cs. mace, J. Kissock & Co., Batavia.
316 cs. nutmegs, Old & Wallace, Batavia.
- 1,200 bgs. pepper, Wm. Brandt's Son & Co., Telok Betong.
300 bgs. pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Telok Betong.
600 bgs. pepper, Guaranty Trust Co., Telok Betong.
850 cs. 800 bs. cassia, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Canton.
500 lbs. 100 cs. cassia, G. Amsinck & Co., Canton.
100 sks. ginger, Rosenstein Bros., Canton.
500 bs. 1,450 cs. cassia buds, Old & Wallace, Canton.
418 bs. cassia, Brit. Bk. So. America, Canton.
1,250 bs. cassia, Brown Bros. & Co., Canton.
125 csks. 850 cs. ginger, Schulz & Ruckgaber, Hongkong.
2,000 bs. cassia, Brit. Bk. So. America, Hongkong.
500 bs. cassia, 100 csks. ginger, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Hongkong.
1,600 bs. ginger, 2,500 pgs. cassia, Brit. Bk. So. America, Hongkong.
100 cs. cassia buds, Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong.
90 bgs. ginger, Frame & Co., Liverpool.
300 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
- SPONGES**—
1 sack, A. Stratigos, Piraeus.
12 bs. A. Kunadis, Havre.
- SULPHUR**—
50 csks. Michelin Tire Co., Bordeaux.
- SUMAC**—
700 bgs. A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.
600 bgs. N. Y. Shellac Mfg. Co., Palermo.
100 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo.
- TALC**—
300 bgs. L. A. Salomon & Bro. Bordeaux.
- TARTAR**—
163 bgs. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.
181 bgs. Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles.
347 csks. 273 bgs. Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
- WATER**—
46 cs. mineral, J. Victori, Vigo.
150 cs. mineral, Caralo Italian Water Co., Leghorn.
775 bgs. mineral, R. B. Henry & Co., Leghorn.
- WAX**—
125 bgs. bees, J. H. Rossbach & Co., Bahia.
361 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
250 bgs. paraffin, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Batavia.
815 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Batavia.
105 bgs. paraffin, J. J. Kennedy, Batavia.
48 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
20 bgs. bees, Hildreth & Segelken, Havana.
99 bgs. bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago.
25 bgs. bees, J. Ferrer & Co., Santiago.
54 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Santiago.
8 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Mexican ports.
17 bgs. bees, F. Ruiz, Mexican ports.
21 cs. 42 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
2 bgs. bees, R. Del Castillo & Co., Tampico.
- WOOD**—
20 bgs. bitter chips, Caribbean West Indian Corp., Kingston.
2,245 pes. sandalwood, J. E. Kerr & Co., Porto Cabello.
8,888 pes. quebracho, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Marseilles.
- ZINC**—
79 bbls. oxide, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull.

ABBOTT LABORATORY DAMAGED BY EXPLOSION

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25—At about midnight on Thursday, April 20, an explosion at the laboratory of the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, at East Ravenswood and Lawrence avenues, startled that quiet section of the city. The explosion was caused by a small fire that started in a closed room on the fifth floor of the building. The damage done was slight and resulted principally from water thrown into the room by the fire department. Nobody was in the building except the two night watchmen, and

they promptly got the sprinkling system working before the city department arrived. No one was injured.

Then a rumor was started that the company was connected in some way with the business of making war munitions and that a "plot" had caused the explosion. This story was contradicted by Dr. W. C. Abbott, president of the company, who said:

"War orders at our plant are for medicinal purposes and not for explosives." He said that, like many other American manufacturers, his company is working day and night in order to supply the shortage in the drug market brought on by the European war.

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from April 18 to April 25, inclusive,

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| ACETONE—1,450 lbs., \$653, Spain. | 305,200 lbs, \$14,502, Chile | \$1,727, Argentina |
| ACID, ACETIC—6,467 lbs., 11,586, Cuba. | 19,335 lbs, \$636, Venezuela | \$8, France |
| 96 lbs., \$12, Pauama | 1,500 lbs, \$45, Costa Rica | \$2,757, England |
| 100 lbs, \$6, Barbados | CASTOR OIL—10 gls, \$12, British West Indies | \$105, Argentina |
| 5 lbs, \$1, Hayti | dies | HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$285, Cuba |
| 500 lbs, \$132, Argentina | 33 gls, \$61, Colombia | \$35, Colombia |
| 40 lbs, \$10, Colombia. | 10 gls, \$15, Netherlands | \$230, Peru |
| 33 lbs, \$14, Venezuela | 15 gls, \$19, Mexico | \$89, British West Indies |
| 2,421 lbs, \$333, England. | 500 gls, \$627, Cuba | \$1,007, Cuba |
| 100 lbs, \$8, Jamaica. | 10 gls, \$26, Hayti | \$21, San Domingo |
| 150 lbs, \$20, Venezuela | 10 gls, \$14, Colombia | \$27, Peru |
| 50 lbs, \$8, San Domingo | CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$1,125, England | \$49, Uruguay |
| 885 lbs, \$380, Argentina | \$5,170, France | LEAD ACETATE—\$259, British India |
| 2,240 lbs, \$202, Chile | \$2,275, England | \$1,572, Argentina |
| 55 lbs, \$31, Uruguay | CHLORINE—79,688 lbs, \$10,000, France | LIME CHLORIDE—\$6, Guatemala |
| 245 lbs, \$159, Venezuela | CHLOROFORM—\$89, Chile | Superphosphate, \$938, Cuba |
| BENZOIC—2 lbs, \$11, Uruguay | \$329, Argentina | \$1,081, Netherlands |
| BORIC—40 lbs, \$8, British West Indies | \$16, Costa Rica | MENTHOL—\$40, Uruguay |
| 126 lbs, \$19, Peru | COCOA BUTTER—\$52, Colombia | OPIUM—\$20, British West Indies |
| 150 lbs, \$17, Salvador | \$1,500, Norway | \$2, British India |
| 3,300 lbs, \$448, Argentina | COPPER, SULPHATE—3,150 lbs, \$638, Cuba | \$390, Argentina |
| CARBOLIC CRYSTALS—2,912 lbs, \$4,000, Norway | 12,000 lbs, \$3,000, Costa Rica | PERFUMERY—\$106, Denmark |
| way | 50 lbs, \$11, Nicaragua | \$17,123, England |
| 270 lbs, \$224, Australia | 1,120,000 lbs, \$213,750, Grenada | \$30, Scotland |
| 440 lbs, \$345, Argentina | CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—\$302, Uruguay | \$482, Bermuda |
| 132 lbs, \$187, Uruguay | CREAM OF TARTAR—\$5, Bermuda | \$1,375, Panama |
| CITRIC—6,613 lbs, \$6,000, Norway | \$99, San Domingo | \$66, Salvador |
| 65 lbs, \$52, Nicaragua | \$1,226, Chile | \$165, Jamaica |
| LACTIC—2 lbs, \$3, Colombia | DEXTRINE—4410 lbs, \$491, Cuba | \$175, Cuba |
| 100 lbs, \$64, Guatemala | DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$624, England | \$27, Brazil |
| MURIATIC—6 lbs, \$1, British West Indies | \$585, Peru | \$427, Colombia |
| 8,500 lbs, \$72, Cuba | \$16,300, Italy | \$78, Peru |
| 24 lbs, \$3, Guatemala | \$19,883, England | \$3,962, British India |
| 7,001 lbs, \$702, Cuba | \$2,323, Argentina | \$83, England |
| 118 lbs, \$6, Hayti | DYES & DYESTUFFS—\$3,355, France | \$48, Canada |
| 510 lbs, \$64, Colombia | \$100, Cuba | \$199, Barbados |
| 120 lbs, \$8, Colombia | \$350, Scotland | \$320, British West Indies |
| 43 lbs, \$2, British West Indies | \$15, Nicaragua | \$856, Cuba |
| 10 lbs, \$2, San Domingo | \$5,649, France | \$105, Danish West Indies |
| 160 lbs, \$33, Peru | \$2,810, Netherlands | \$166, Hayti |
| PICRIC—567,901 lbs, \$617,861, France | \$140, Norway | \$25, British Guiana |
| SALICYLIC—400 lbs, \$1,665, England | \$1,065, England | \$30, Venezuela |
| SULPHURIC—370 lbs, \$26, Danish West Indies | EPSOM SALTS—100 lbs, \$6, Hayti | \$9,092, England |
| dies | 739 lbs, \$37, Colombia | \$229, Guatemala |
| 200 lbs, \$12, Hayti | 125 lbs, \$7, Ecuador | \$58, Nicaragua |
| 20 lbs, \$5, Colombia | 480 lbs, \$24, Guatemala | \$47, Panama |
| 60,932 lbs, \$2,867, British Guiana | 110 lbs, \$6, Honduras | \$1,063, Jamaica |
| \$162, Mexico | 500 lbs, \$25, Jamaica | \$294, Cuba |
| \$60, Colombia | 36,750, \$1,405, Cuba | \$120, San Domingo |
| 5,092,233 lbs, \$472,112, England | 1,330 lbs, \$58, Nicaragua | \$261, Argentina |
| 7,750 lbs, \$223, Jamaica | 289 lbs, \$15, Jamaica | \$123, Chile |
| 7,316 lbs, \$223, Cuba | 68 lbs, \$4, British West Indies | \$505, Peru |
| TARTARIC—520 lbs, \$280, Cuba | 135 lbs, \$9, San Domingo | PEPPERMINT—614 lbs, \$1,290, France |
| 50 lbs, \$35, Nicaragua | 227 lbs, \$11, Peru | 3 lbs, \$9, Panama |
| ALCOHOL—50 gals, \$30, British West Indies | 2,360 lbs, \$113, Argentina | PARAFORMALDEHYDE — \$35, British |
| 427,017 gls, \$143,780, France | 11,264 lbs, \$366, Chile | Guiana |
| 323,803 gls, \$93,095, France | 1,703 lbs, \$93, Uruguay | POTASH CAUSTIC—100 lbs, \$75, Costa Rica |
| 46 gls, \$38, Hayti | 930 lbs, \$25, Venezuela | POTASSIUM CHLORATE—1,568 lbs, \$1,490, Cuba |
| WOOD—51 gls, \$38, Hayti | ETHER—\$1,442, British India | 1,324 lbs, \$681, Netherlands |
| AMMONIA AQUA—\$30, Costa Rica | \$2,400, France | 1,120 lbs, \$588, Chile |
| \$13, Argentina | \$30, England | CYANIDE—1,222 lbs, \$503, Argentina |
| ANHYDROUS—\$159, Jamaica | \$12, Argentina | PERMANGANATE—3 lbs, \$4, Guatemala |
| AMMONIUM-SULPHATE—\$530 | FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$18,733, England | PRUSSIAN—100 lbs, \$200, Cuba |
| ANTIMONY SALTS—\$81, Argentina | \$18, Panama | SALICYLATE—1,500 lbs, \$6,500, England |
| \$3,500, Denmark | \$64, Cuba | 23,578 lbs, \$302, Uruguay |
| ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$95, Cuba | \$42, British West Indies | SULPHATE—3 lbs, \$2, British West Indies |
| NITRATE—\$35,740, France | \$18, Cuba | 200 lbs, \$8, Cuba |
| ARSENIC—\$4,698, Argentina | \$11, Jamaica | 23,578, \$302, Uruguay |
| \$557, Chile | \$19, British West Indies | SULPHITE—2,321 lbs, \$313, Argentina |
| \$2,954, Uruguay | \$33, San Domingo | 300 lbs, \$13, Chile |
| BALSAMS—\$5, Hayti | GLUCOSE—168,437 lbs, \$3,896, Cuba | 340 lbs, \$80, Venezuela |
| \$1,470, France | 200 lbs, \$4, Jamaica | QUININE—\$10,150, Grenada |
| BARK EXTRACTS—\$15,106, England | 135 lbs, \$4, San Domingo | \$1,450, Chile |
| \$40, Argentina | FORMALDEHYDE—65 lbs, \$16, Argentina | \$250, Venezuela |
| \$5,249, Denmark | 22 lbs, \$5, Colombia | \$9, Barbados |
| BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$633, Argentina | 70 lbs, \$13, Colombia | PETROLEUM JELLY—\$2,019, France |
| BORAX—\$16, British West Indies | 108,598 lbs, \$3,016, England | \$11, British West Indies |
| \$10, Hayti | 22,501 lbs, \$2,205, France | \$368, Cuba |
| \$1,070, Japan | 12,000 lbs, \$2,520, England | \$56, Danish West Indies |
| \$12, Cuba | 220 lbs, \$44, Argentina | \$56, British West Indies |
| \$94, San Domingo | 4,800 lbs, \$552, British South Africa | \$1, Hayti |
| \$91, Venezuela | GLYCERIN—110 lbs, \$55, Grenada | \$480, Scotland |
| BROMINE—\$151, Argentina | 1,000 lbs, \$554, Cuba | \$5, Bermuda |
| CALCIUM CARBIDE—484,600 lbs, \$12,481, Cuba | 100 lbs, \$59, Cuba | \$20, Salvador |
| 48 lbs, \$4, British West Indies | 50 lbs, \$28, Bermuda | \$7, Colombia |
| 600 lbs, \$36, British Guiana | 6,780 lbs, \$2,588, Cuba | \$132, Ecuador |
| 26,400 lbs, \$883, San Domingo | 3,895 lbs, \$1,937, Argentina | \$1,661, British India |
| 1,500 lbs, \$45, Costa Rica | 477 lbs, \$224, Peru | \$2,400, England |
| 1,000 lbs, \$30, Jamaica | 400 lbs, \$220, Chile | \$205, Ireland |
| | 250 lbs, \$114, Venezuela | \$48, Costa Rica |
| | HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$650 | \$25, Panama |
| | France | |

Exportations—*Cont'd*

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| \$23, Jamaica \$295, Cuba \$2,139, Argentina \$428, Brazil \$389, Uruguay \$1,258, France \$3,930, Italy \$1,081, Netherlands \$860, England \$313, Argentina \$301, Chile \$270, Uruguay \$60, Venezuela \$236, Australia \$207, British South Africa ROOTS AND HERBS—\$865, France \$11, Cuba \$3,000, Norway \$48, Argentina \$19, Nicaragua \$82, Peru \$2,035, Italy \$980, England \$224, Cuba \$573, Chile \$67, Venezuela SALOL—410 lbs, \$4,114, Norway 560 lbs, \$183, Cuba 230 lbs, \$2,500, Norway 94 lbs, \$955, British India 780 lbs, \$7,535, England 51 lbs, \$11, Uruguay SALTPETER—100 lbs, \$41, Nicaragua 56 lbs, \$27, Jamaica SODA ASH—35,156 lbs, \$538, Cuba 5,000 lbs, \$208, Panama CAUSTIC—60,000 lbs, \$3,023, Cuba 100 lbs, \$8, Danish West Indies 8,000 lbs, \$660, Venezuela | 6,000 lbs, \$368, Cuba 22,540 lbs, \$1,461, Cuba 11,900 lbs, \$779, Brazil 820 lbs, \$49, Colombia 7,485 lbs, \$393, Dutch East Indies 161,836 lbs, \$7,352, Italy 300 lbs, \$87, England 104,625 lbs, \$2,125, Cuba 245,518 lbs, \$10,131, Argentina 142,167 lbs, \$3,604, Chile 107,364 lbs, \$4,593, Uruguay 15,108 lbs, \$927, Venezuela SAL—2,138 lbs, \$36, Bermuda 5,625 lbs, \$70, British Guiana 2,860 lbs, \$43, Panama 3,216 lbs, \$40, Jamaica 1,250 lbs, \$18, Bolivia 1,180 lbs, \$24, Peru 750 lbs, \$11, Costa Rica 3,776 lbs, \$53, Jamaica SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,000 lbs, \$40, Barbados 672 lbs, \$16, British West Indies 36 lbs, \$2, Danish West Indies 112 lbs, \$3, Dutch West Indies 560 lbs, \$7, Hayti 1,042 lbs, \$26, Colombia 36 lbs, \$2, British West Indies 100 lbs, \$11, Cuba 224 lbs, \$6, Bermuda 1,220 lbs, \$24, Jamaica 888 lbs, \$17, Colombia 4,000 lbs, \$77, British Guiana 448 lbs, \$9, Nicaragua 6,621 lbs, \$131, Jamaica 3,739 lbs, \$105, San Domingo 1,120 lbs, \$23, Bolivia 3,572 lbs, \$78, Costa Rica 742 lbs, \$20, Panama 2,610 lbs, \$53, Jamaica 1,812 lbs, \$84, Venezuela BICHROMATE—100 lbs, \$14, Cuba 6,621 lbs, \$131, Jamaica 9,504 lbs, \$212, Dominica | 1,120 lbs, \$23, Bolivia 101,465 lbs, \$7,610, France HYPOSULPHITE—682 lbs, \$12, Cuba 35,000 lbs, \$688, Sweden 500 lbs, \$9, Jamaica 13,000 lbs, \$299, Argentina 15,000 lbs, \$300, Chile 7,600 lbs, \$182, Uruguay NITRATE—100 lbs, \$5, British West Indies 2,441 lbs, \$227, Argentina PHOSPHATE—33 lbs, \$4, Costa Rica SALICYLATE—2,442 lbs, \$145, Mexico 9,504 lbs, \$212, Dominica SULPHATE—4,500 lbs, \$90, Denmark 259 lbs, \$1,761, Cuba SODIUM SALTS—\$28 British West Indies \$10, Cuba 1,395 lbs, \$20, British West Indies 10,000 lbs, \$155, Cuba \$9, Barbados \$8, British West Indies \$8, Bermuda \$83, Colombia \$87, Nicaragua \$243, Brazil \$822, Argentina \$284, Uruguay 2,300 lbs, Russia in Asia 316 lbs, British South Africa SPONGES—16,922 lbs, \$7,000, Denmark 5 lbs, \$3, Colombia 150 lbs, \$107, Peru WAX VEGETABLE—1,530 lbs, \$401, Cuba ZINC OXIDE—490 lbs, \$89, Colombia 16,375 lbs, \$2,350, Canada 1,355 lbs, \$195, Costa Rica 440 lbs, \$34, Jamaica 400 lbs, \$92, San Domingo |
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Germany's Offer of Dyes as Seen by Congressman

(Continued from page 5.)

ment and the German Embassy participated. This is decidedly interesting, as it had been understood earlier in the game that all shipments of dyestuffs to the United States were to be handled by this Department in the name of Secretary Redfield. If the 15,000 tons come through it will be the German, Dr. Albert, who will make the distribution, according to some of those here who have made inquiries.

This proposed distribution gives rise to another question as to whether Great Britain will consent to such. It is hinted that if this plan should go through to completion, the German manufacturers and dealers in this country would be assured of good supplies of colors, possibly to the exclusion of real American firms.

Others who have been looking into the matter include Congressman George H. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, who has also received a number of inquiries from textile manufacturers and chemists in and around Boston. Like Mr. Hill, he has been unable to secure information that would warrant his holding out any great degree of hope to such inquirers, and he is so informing them.

Congressman George H. Carter, of Massachusetts, expressed his hope that the State Department would be able to carry the matter to the point where dyestuffs would soon be in transit. Himself a manufacturer, Mr. Carter is very much interested in the proposition and has been following it along for some months. "Counselor Polk," he said, "seems quite confident of success to some degree. I hope his success will be carried to the limit. We are so badly in need of dyestuffs in this country that I hope the delay will be as little as possible. Should we secure these dyestuffs it should not affect any legislation of a protective nature that is pending in Congress."

Senator William Hughes, of New Jersey, who was very active in securing the permits from the British Government for the Republic Trading Company, and who participated in a number of conferences had some time ago with Secretary of Commerce Redfield, is well pleased with the turn of events. "I do not see why we will not

get this shipment of dyestuffs," remarked the Senator. "The Republic Trading Company has a permit for the movement of colors to the value of \$5,000,000. Now, Germany has ceased to demand cotton, wheat and other commodities in exchange for dyestuffs. Apparently the only thing which remains is the matter of agreeing as to the details."

Inquiry at the German Embassy failed to disclose any of "the details" that will be incident to the movement of these dyestuffs from Germany. It may be that the Embassy is still without instructions in this respect from the home government, and those of whom inquiry was made concerning the details begged to be excused from a further discussion of the question at this time.

MANDAMUS AGAINST PHARMACY BOARD

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn., has secured an alternate writ of mandamus in the Superior Court of that city against the State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners. The complaint states that the company desired to establish a drug department in the store under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Application was made to the Pharmacy Commission for a certificate of registration of the store. The complaint recites that the Pharmacy Commission neglects to act in the matter in that it will not grant the certificate asked for, and it will not refuse to grant the certificate. The alternate writ directed by Judge Case commands the Commission to act on the application and grant the certificate or refuse to grant it, or signify cause to the contrary in the Superior Court on the first Tuesday of May.

It is stated that the Commission had no objection to the corporation but the contention was made that a certificate of registration was not necessary because of a law passed by the 1915 General Assembly. It was the contention of the corporation that such a certificate was necessary.

Clarence A. Hastings has joined H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., as auditor, resigning a position as auditor of the city of East Orange, N. J., to take up his present work. Prior to going to East Orange he was with the Quincy Mining Company of New York for about thirteen years, or until December, 1914.

